

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

One Dollar a Year.

No. 18

Election In Kentucky

Next Tuesday is election day. It is the duty of every man to cast his ballot on election day according to his best judgment for the general good of all the people.

A man has no right to vote for something which he thinks will benefit himself at the expense of others; he has no right to sell his vote for money or favor of any kind; each man is an elector charged with the welfare of all the people and he is to use his best judgment to promote the general good.

In order to elect men to offices, we have to form parties and each party is supposed to stand for certain principles of honor and of progress. Of course, every party desires to appear patriotic. No man dares ask for office except by promising some public benefit.

The Democratic party in Kentucky has so divided the legislative districts as to enable the minority of Democrats to elect the majority in the Legislature. Thus the majority of the people is practically disfranchised and the will of the people set aside. Until this great wrong is righted, the one issue in Kentucky is to defeat the Democratic party. Every lover of fair play should be on hand early and vote the full Republican ticket unless there may be some instance in which the Republicans have been so forgetful as to nominate an unworthy man.

We can elect a United States Senator and we have a candidate of whom, in all respects, we can be proud. Augustus E. Wilson has proven himself of great ability and incorruptible honor. No man could represent our state more worthily than he. In international matters he will support President Wilson. In national affairs he will look out for the public good and the rights of all the people.

Let every man cast an unbought, unfrightened, patriotic ballot.

Prohibition in Ohio

Ohio votes next Tuesday on State-wide prohibition, and all the signs point to a passage of this great law.

It will mean, as it has meant in Maine, in Kansas and other states, prosperity, good order and everything that goes with public welfare.

The whole liquor business is detrimental to the family and to the State. On with prohibition!

THE HEALTH MASTER

Chapters from the book so entitled by Samuel Hopkins Adams, published by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

A FAMILY SCHOOL OF HEALTH The Corner Drug-Store

"No, it won't add to the attractiveness of the neighborhood, perhaps," said Mrs. Clyde thoughtfully. "But how convenient it will be!"

Mrs. Clyde had come home with the news that a drug-store was to be opened shortly on the adjacent corner. Shifting his position to dodge a foliage-piercing shaft of sunlight—they were all sitting out on the shady lawn, in the cool of a September afternoon—Dr. Strong shook his head.

"Too convenient, altogether," he observed.

"How's that?" queried Mr. Clyde. "A drug-store is like a gun in Texas; you may not need it often, but when you do need it, you need it like blazes."

"True enough. But most people over-patronize the drug-store." "Not this family; at least, since our house-doctor came to keep us well on the Chinese plan," said Mrs. Clyde gracefully.

But Dr. Strong only looked rueful. "Your Chinese doctor has to plead guilty to negligence of what has been going on under his very nose."

"Oh, not more trouble!" pleaded Mrs. Clyde. She had come through the dreaded ordeal of little Betty's operation for adenoids—which had proved to be, after all, so slight and comparatively painless—with a greatly augmented respect for and trust in Dr. Strong; but her nerves still quivered.

"Nothing to trouble you," the doctor assured her, "but enough to make me feel guilty—and stupid. Have you noticed any change in Manny, lately?"

"Manny" was fourteen-years-old Maynard Clyde, the oldest of the children; a high school lad, tall, lathy, athletic, and good-tempered. "The boy is as nervous as a witch," put in Grandma Sharpless. "I've noticed it since early summer."

"Then I wish you had taught me my trade," said Dr. Strong. "Manny is so husky and active that I've hardly given him a thought."

"Well, what's wrong with him?" asked the father anxiously. "Too much drug-store," was the prompt reply.

"Not drugs!" cried Mrs. Clyde, horrified. "That child!"

"Well, no; not in the sense you mean it. Wait; there he is now, Manny!" he called, raising his voice.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Oil Wells Shot

Several oil wells in the Cow Creek Valley were shot this week. There is a wonderful amount of riches hidden beneath the soil in this part of the country.

Their First Train

Mr. Kidd of Louisville passed through Irvine the 22nd, en route home from a visit to relatives in Owsley county. He made the trip in part by auto. He had with him his two sisters both over 60 years of age. Neither of them had seen an auto or a train.

Irvine to Have a New Depot

Negotiations have been completed for the site of a new depot in Irvine at the junction of the L. & A. and the Irvine-Winchester roads. It is said it will be a handsome building.

Lee County in for Good Roads

Lee County is to hold an election on the 28th of November to vote on the question of a bond issue for thirty-five thousand dollars to be spent on the roads of the county.

Convict Goes Unguarded

Recently a convict of the state penitentiary who is serving a sentence of from two to twenty-one years was allowed to go to Jackson unguarded to attend a trial as a witness in the case of the Commonwealth against Isaac Miller. The convict was the first to have gone from the city of Frankfort unguarded.

Coal Fields Near Hazard

The East Tennessee Coal Company is now developing a 7,800 acre field a short distance from Hazard, and has built a spur from the L. & N. to their mine. The Ashless Coal Co. is opening a field, the capacity of which is estimated at 1,500 tons per day. The Wolf Valley Coal Company is renewing their work under a new management. They expect soon to have an output of a thousand tons daily.

Y. M. C. A. Meets at Winchester

The State Student Conference of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Winchester November 6, 7 and 8. About one hundred and fifty delegates will attend. The schools represented will be Berea, Cumberland, Bethel, Eastern Kentucky Normal, Georgetown, Kentucky Military Institute, William Lindsay Training School, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Sue Bennett Memorial School, Union College, Transylvania University, University of Louisville, State University, Vanderbilt Training School and Kentucky Wesleyan.

Large Horse Shipment

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 26.—One thousand horses were bought in the surrounding country for use in the allies army. They are to be shipped to Baltimore, from there to France. It is said that there are warships just outside the neutral zone which will convey them to their destination.

Citizen's Bank of Murray Goes Bad

On the morning of the 26th the Citizen's Bank of Murray, Ky., suspended business because it was unable to realize on its assets to meet immediate obligations. It was organized with a capital of \$39,550.00 in 1902. It was placed in the hands of the State Banking Commissioner T. J. Smith.

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Why not meet a Citizen man on Saturday the 31st, the big day at Berea, the only day you can get the bargain of the year on a reduced price of The Citizen? Remember that you are entitled to one of our premiums when you subscribe.

Deputies Caught Napping

Jellico, Tenn., Oct. 26.—It is reported that moonshiners caught three deputies off their guard near Elk Valley after they had made a raid on their outfit and destroyed it. They beat them up badly placed them in their own conveyance and told them to drive on and never come that way again if they counted their lives worth anything. The same deputies do not want to make any raids in that same section soon.

The Cotton Situation

Washington, Oct. 26.—According to the opinion of the President the cotton situation is being cleared up steadily and as rapidly as possible under the present war conditions. The President is much encouraged by plans for furnishing money to the planters and opening up foreign markets. He predicts that all foreign ports will be open to cotton soon. At the December session of Congress plans will be discussed.

Mrs. Carman Released on Bond

New York, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence Carman who has been on trial all last week for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey was released on \$25,000 bail by Justice Charles H. Kelby, in the Kings County Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. She started immediately for her home in Freeport.

Important Cases Advanced

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court on account of the importance advanced for hearing on December 7th, the following cases: The Ohio National Guard case, involving the power of the President to order the National Guard of the States to foreign territory without first having them mustered as volunteers of the U. S. Army. The New York Tribune case involving the right of the government to compel newspaper editors to divulge the source of their information. The Oregon minimum wage law cases were also advanced to the same date.

Network of Highways, It Is Predicted, Will Be Built This Year

"There will be more good roads built in Missouri this year than were built in the past ten years." This statement was made recently by State Highway Commissioner Frank W. Buffum.

"There is not a bit of abatement," continued Mr. Buffum. "In the good roads spirit that was awakened by the good roads days set apart by Governor Major last year."

"Machinery is the explanation. Everywhere the best of modern road building equipment is being purchased. In most instances it is bought by the county, but there are many places where, when the county has not the money or has refused to buy equipment, the citizens have formed companies and bought."

"The lesson that machinery and not manual labor is requisite to make roads was learned last year. That was the most obvious result of the two good roads days."

"We are paying special attention just now to individual rural free delivery roads, to the end that these roads may be improved continuously. The average free delivery route road wanders here and there, sometimes good roads, sometimes bad. Our aim is to improve them throughout and form a network of better highways."

Good roads day, inaugurated by Missouri last year, will be repeated this year, and there is a movement on foot to have other states observe the same days. Commissioner Buffum is in correspondence now with the governors and highway departments of all the states with that end in view. The object is to have two days set aside in each state.

Florida Road Bonds

Good roads bonds amounting to approximately \$750,000 will be issued as the result of an election held recently by citizens of St. John's county, Fla. It is stated that the proceeds will be expended in the construction of about sixty-five miles of roadway.

Auto Struck by Train

Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Fletcher White was instantly killed and Mr. White received injuries from which he died a short time after, when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a passenger train at the crossing of the Chesterton road. Mr. White was a retired farmer and a director in the Valparaiso National bank.

COME, O, COME TO BEREA NEXT SATURDAY. THE SHOW, THE SHOW WILL BE ON. YOU WILL MISS A LOT IF YOU DO NOT COME. ON THAT DAY YOU CAN GET A FOURTEEN MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CITIZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS A CHANCE LIKE THIS?

RUSSIANS PURSUING GERMANS

Latter Not Getting Moment's Rest.

RETREAT FROM POLAND

Kaiser's Army in the East Sorely Beset By Cossacks.

THE SITUATION AT THE WEST

French Reports Continue Favorable to the Allies.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The German army is gaining on the Belgian-French frontier. North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe. In the eastern theater of the war our offensive on Augustowa is progressing. The battle near Ivanogorod is favorable, but till now there has been no decision.

London, Oct. 27.—There has been no slackening of the retreat of the German armies from before Warsaw, according to the best information here. Apparently the Kaiser's troops have been driven from position after position and have been forced to continue their hurried marches toward the frontier, without getting a moment's rest from the pursuing armies which the Grand Duke Nicholas is pushing forward.

Dispatches from Rome indicate that the Germans are now making for Kalsiez and are abandoning munitions and supplies in their efforts to escape the pressing attacks of the Russian cavalry which executed the flanking movement that broke the German lines. Kalsiez is about 125 miles due west of Warsaw and almost on the East Prussian frontier, just inside of which lies the second prepared line of defense, where the Germans are expected to make a stand in their effort to prevent an invasion of Posen and Silesia.

Just across the border is the second line of defense upon which the Germans are expected to fall back. Petrograd says that the Germans attempted to hold a position at Sokolnoff, but that the Russians dislodged them with heavy losses. An Austrian report says that the Austro-German line now extends intact from Bloca, near the East Prussian line to the Carpathian mountains. Petrograd also says that the Germans are evacuating Lodz. From Berlin came a report that the Russians had sent reinforcements to Lemberg, which they were believed to have evacuated.

The Campaign in the West

According to the latest official report issued in Paris, Nieuport has been violently bombarded and the entire line extending from La Bassee to the Somme has been subjected to night attacks by the Germans. All of these were repulsed. The Germans have also continued their attack along the line from Nieuport to Dixmude, but have not arrived at any decisive result.

The one fact that stands out in General Joffre's reports from the battle is that the Germans have been fought to a standstill from the North sea to the Oise. Their hard won success in crossing the River Yser has availed them nothing so far, since the Belgians, reinforced, stood again and firmly barred the road to Dunkirk. Along the sea-coast the British and French fleet keep the Germans three miles inland. What may have been a supreme effort by the Kaiser's armies to split the allied line between Nieuport and Arras utterly failed. The toll of dead and wounded has grown to a staggering figure.

The Germans are shelling Nieuport, attempting to damage the British and French warships which cruise off the coast. They have struck and failed between Nieuport and Dixmude, between Roulois and Ypres, between Armentieres and Lille, west of La Bassee, in the region of Lens and east of Arras. No news came from west or east of the Argonne or from the artillery combat circling around Verdun. As the days pass it becomes more evident that the Germans are sending more troops to their lines in Belgium and northern France.

There is an official report that the French have wedged themselves between the army of the crown prince and the army of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, and that the crown prince is once more in real danger of being enveloped. Newspaper correspondents in the Woevre telegraph that the Germans are hard pressed in their hold on St. Mihiel.

BELGIANS FACE DREAD FAMINE

Nation's Food Supply Practically Exhausted.

WHITLOCK CALLS FOR RELIEF

American Minister at Brussels Says That It is Absolutely Essential That Food Be Obtained at Once For the Stricken People of War Despolled Country to Save the Populace From Starvation.

Brussels, Oct. 27.—Nearly 7,000,000 people in Belgium face famine unless they receive help from the outside at once.

The American minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, while conditions in the country districts are even worse. Though Germany has seized the food in some cities for its soldiers, it still disclaims responsibility for feeding the Belgians.

Mr. Whitlock has had on hand only peasants' black bread for two weeks and the supply of that is short. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding thousands of the needy in Brussels. Families formerly rich are discharging their servants because they are bankrupt. Noblemen may be seen slipping into the soup kitchens.

The factories are closed. Many stores remain open, but have no business. The streetcars are being operated, but the railway train service has been suspended. The supplies of coffee, tea, flour, rye and salt are practically exhausted.

Belgians Are Disheartened

Reports received by Minister Whitlock from Louvain, Liege and Namur say that the conditions in those cities are even worse than they are in Brussels. Louvain has only a four days' supply of flour, while Liege has no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbage have been ruined.

The meat and milk supplies also have been cut off, the army having taken the cattle.

It is declared absolutely essential that food be obtained from England, and it is hoped that the first shipment is now on the water.

Belgians of all classes appear disheartened. Old women and cripples may be seen sitting under their shattered homes in Malines nodding mutely at the cathedral with its shattered windows and tottering walls—damaged beyond repair by shell fire.

A WARNING FROM RUSSIA

Sent the Goeben and Breslau From the Black Sea.

Athens, via Rome, Oct. 27.—The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have re-entered the Bosphorus from the Black sea, owing to the recent warning which Russia sent to Turkey that she regarded the cruisers as German, despite the fact that they are now flying the Turkish flag. For that reason Russia announced that they would be destroyed by Russian warships if overhauled outside of territorial waters. The Russian fleet is now cruising in the Black sea watching for the two cruisers.

Large Vessel Sunk by Mine

London, Oct. 27.—A report is in circulation here that a large vessel was sunk by a mine between Folkestone and Boulogne in the English channel. The report said it was thought that the vessel was a French liner. Two thousand of the passengers on board were rescued, it is said, and landed at Folkestone.

Dr. Jose Uriburu, former president of Argentina, is dead.

MORE HEAVY FIRING HEARD

This Time Naval Battle Is Reported Off Virginia Coast.

New York, Oct. 27.—A naval battle was fought off the Virginia coast last night, according to a wireless dispatch from the Steamship Saratoga of the Ward line, now on her way from Havana to New York. The message said that heavy firing was heard about 240 miles south of the Scotland lightship, apparently off the Virginia coast. Searchlights were very prominent. Some twenty shots were fired from heavy caliber guns about twenty miles distant, toward shore.

Dr. Flower Pleads Guilty

New York, Oct. 27.—Dr. Richard C. Flower, promoter of mining enterprises, who, after being indicted here on a charge of larceny growing out of his transactions, evaded arrest from 1903 until he was caught in Toronto last week, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with grand larceny. He was remanded until Oct. 29 for sentence.

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

THE HEALTH MASTER

(Continued from Page One).

Dr. Strong. "I've seen cases of people drinking twenty to twenty-five glasses of that 'harmless' stuff every day. Of course, they were on the road to nervous smash-up. But the craving for it was established and they hadn't the nerve to stop."

"The soda-fountain as a public peril," said Mr. Clyde, with a smile. "There's more in that than can be smiled away," retorted the doctor vigorously. "What between nerve-foods that are simply disguised 'bracers' and dangerous, heart-depressing dopes, like bromo-seltzer, the soda-fountain does its share of damage in the community."

"What about soda-water; that is innocent, isn't it?" asked Mrs. Clyde.

"Yes. If the syrups are pure, soda-water is a good thing; moderation. So are the mineral waters. But there is this to be said about soda-water and candy, particularly the latter—"

"I've always said," broke in Grandma Sharpless, "that candy-eating would ruin any digestion." "Then you've always been wrong, ma'am," said Dr. Strong. "Candy, well and honestly made, is excellent food at the proper time. The trouble is, both with candy and with the heavy, rich soda-waters, that people are continually filling up with them between meals. Now the stomach is a machine with a great amount of work to do, and is entitled to some consideration. Clyde, what would happen to the machines in your factory, if you didn't give them proper intervals of rest?"

"They'd be very short-lived," said Mr. Clyde. "There's a curious thing about machinery which everybody knows but nobody understands: running a machine twenty-four hours a day for one week gives it harder wear than running it twelve hours a day for a month. It needs a regular rest."

"So with the machinery of digestion," said the doctor. "The stomach and intestines have their hard work after meals. How are they to rest up, if an odd lot of candy or a slab of rich ice-cream soda come sliding down between whiles to be attended to? Eat your candy at the end of a meal, if you want it. It's a good desert. But whatever you eat, give your digestion a fair chance."

"You can digest anything if you use Thingumbob Pills," observed Mr. Clyde sardonically. "The newspapers say so."

"That's the kind of doctrine that makes dyspeptics," returned Dr. Strong. "The American stomach is the worst-abused organ in creation. Saliva is the true digestive. If people would take time to chew properly, half the dyspepsia-pill fakers would go out of business. If they'd take time to exercise properly, the other half would disappear."

"Liver pills were my regular dependence a few years ago," remarked Mr. Clyde. Since I took up hand-ball I haven't needed them. But I suppose that half the business men in town think they couldn't live without drugging themselves two or three times a week."

"Undoubtedly. Tell the average American any sort of a lie in print, about his digestion, and he'll swallow it whole, together with the drug which the lie is intended to sell. Look at the Cascaret advertising. Its tendency is to induce, not an occasional recourse to Cascarets, but a steady use of them. Any man foolish enough to follow the advice of the advertisements would form a Cascaret habit and bring his diges-

tion into a state of slavery. That sort of appeal has probably ruined more digestions and spoiled more tempers than any devil-dogma ever put into type."

"Castor-oil is good enough for me," said Grandma Sharpless emphatically.

"It's good enough for anybody—that is to say, bad enough and nasty enough so that there isn't much danger of its being abused. But these infernal sugar-coated candy cathartics get a hold on a man's intestinal organization so that it can't do its work without 'em, and, Lord knows, it can't stand their stimulus indefinitely. Then along comes appendicitis."

"But some of the laxative medicines advertise to prevent appendicitis," said Mrs. Clyde.

Dr. Strong's face was very grim. "Yes, they advertise. Commercial travelers, because of their irregular habits, are great pill-guzzlers as a class. Appendicitis is a very common complaint among them. A Pittsburgh surgeon with a large practice among traveling men has kept records, and he believes that more than fifty per cent of the appendicitis cases he treats are caused by the 'liver-pill' and 'steady-cathartic' habit. He explains his theory in this way. The man begins taking the laxative to correct his bad habits of life. Little by little he increases his dose, as the digestive mechanism grows less responsive to the stimulus, until presently an overdose sets his intestines churning around with a violence never intended by nature. Then, under this abnormal peristalsis, as it is called, the appendix becomes infected, and there's nothing for it but the surgeon's knife."

"Would you have people run to the doctor and pay two dollars every time their stomach got a little out of kilter?" asked Mrs. Sharpless shrewdly.

"Run to the doctor; run to the minister; run to the plumber; run anywhere so long as you run far enough and fast enough," answered Dr. Strong with a smile. "A mile a day at a good clip, or three miles of brisk walking would be the beginning of the readjustment. Less food more slowly eaten and no strong liquors would complete the cure in nine cases out of ten. The tenth case needs the doctor; not the newspaper-and-drug-store pill."

"But all patent medicines aren't bad, are they?" asked Mrs. Clyde. "Some have very good testimonials." "Bought or wheedled. Any medicine which claims to cure is a fraud and a swindle."

"Don't tell me, young man!" said Grandma Sharpless. "You doctors are prejudiced against patent medicines, but we old folks have used 'em long enough to know which are good and which are bad. Now I don't claim but what the Indian herb remedies and the 'ready reliefs' and that lot are frauds. But my family was brought up on teething powders and soothing syrups."

"Then you're fortunate," said Dr. Strong sternly, "that none of them has turned out to be an opium fiend."

The instant he said it, he saw, with sharp regret, that his shaft had sped true to the mark. The clear, dark red of a hale old age faded from Grandma Sharpless's cheeks. Mr. Clyde shot a quick glance of warning at him.

"And speaking of Indian remedies," went on the doctor glibly, "I remember as a boy—"

"Stop a minute," said Grandma Sharpless steadily. "The truth is n't going to hurt me. Or, if it does hurt, maybe it's right it should. I had a younger brother who died in a sanitarium for drug-habit when he was twenty-four. As a child he pretty nearly lived on soothing syrups; had to have them all the time, because he was such a nervous little fellow; always having ear-ache and stomach-ache, until he was eight or nine years old. Then he got better and became a strong, active boy, and a robust man. After his college course he went to Philadelphia, and was doing well when he contracted the morphine habit—how or why, we never knew. It killed him in three years. Do you think—is it impossible that the soothing syrups—I've heard they have morphine in them—had anything to do with his ruin?"

"Why, Mrs. Sharpless," said the other, very gently, "I can only put it before you in this way. Here is one of the most subtle and enslaving of all drugs, morphine. It is fed to a child, in the plastic and formative years of life, regularly. What surer way could there be of planting the seeds of drug-habit? Suppose, for illustration, we substitute alcohol, which is far less dangerous. If you gave a child, from the time of his second year to his eighth, let us say, two or three drinks of whiskey every day, and that child, when grown up, developed into a drunkard, would you think it strange?"

(Continued on page Three)

BACK TO THE BIBLE

"Knowledge of the Bible is declining among all classes, with an incalculable loss to the life of the country."—Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador at Washington.

HOW THE POET BURNS WAS SET FREE

By ALBERT S. COOK, Ph.D., LL.D.
(Professor of English Language and Literature, Yale University.)

The Bible is the poor man's charter of freedom. What is it that makes the poor man free? What prevents him from being bought—that is to say, enslaved? What deters a tyrant from attempting to crush him? What enables him to hold up his head in any presence? Character. And there is no such nurse of well-knit, modest, quiet, decided, courageous character as the sense that one is a child of God, and that one can call upon him at any moment for counsel and support.

Robert Burns, born in the humblest of situations, bred to poverty and toil, is now considered one of the four chief representatives of the Scottish race. Until he was sixteen years old, his life, to use his own words, brought him "the cheerless gloom of a hermit and the unceasing toil of a galley-slave." Yet his name is today held in greater reverence, and uttered with more heartfelt love, than that of any king who ruled in his lifetime. How did he thus free himself, and, by asserting his manhood in song, hold up a banner to every struggling peasant everywhere? I know no better answer than Burns has provided in his own poem, "The Cotter's Saturday

Night," where he shows the place that the Bible held in the poor man's home—how it inspired trust, cheerfulness, self-respect, and mutual affection. After telling how the father—his father—"collects his spades, his mattocks, and his hoes," he relates how the members of the family gather, and partake of their frugal supper—oatmeal porridge, milk, and home-made cheese. The mother, at the table, rattles pleasantly on, and then—

The cheerful supper done, wif' serious face,
They round the ingle, form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, wif' patriarchal grace,
The big ha'-Bible, ance his father's pride.
He waxes (chooses) a portion with judicious care,
And "Let us worship God!" he says, with solemn air.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
How Abram was the friend of God on high;
From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad;
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Brave Men.



Cynical Youth—How women do love to stare at a hero!
Savage Bachelor—Yes; that is one reason why they always flock to wed dings.—Chicago News.

Sure.



"Jinks is a perfect clam in business."
"I suppose that is why he is continually being roasted."—Philadelphia Press.

A Friend's Guess.



"Cholly Wobbies says he is a very popular fellow—that people are always running after him."
"Then they must be duns."—Philadelphia Press.

Lost Luster.



"My wife went and bought a hat just like the lady's next door, and now she doesn't like it."
"Why?"
"The lady next door has given hers to the cook."—Pittsburgh Press.

I wonder if a queen chews gum
When she is quite alone
And sticks her gum while resting some
Beneath her gilded throne?
—Kansas City Journal.

GARGOYLE OF NOTRE DAME



For centuries this fiend in stone has leered down on Paris from his position high up on the parapets of the cathedral of Notre Dame. There are others much like him up there, but this especial devil is the one most familiar to all who have visited the gay capital.

WEALTHY MEN ARE UNKNOWN

Not in Society, Neither Were They Ever Seen Among the Nobs! Ones.

Chicago.—Who has ever heard of Chicago's army of the Unknown Rich? Possibly no one, for until statistics were available such as have been flooding the office of the collector of internal revenue in connection with the new income tax law there was available no information which went to the seat of individual fortunes in the way this law does. But now for the first time is beginning to be known the extent and strength of the ranks of the Unknown Rich. Persons whose names have never found their way into the society columns and who are strange in the city's acknowledged financial circles filed schedules of incomes of \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, even \$50,000. The filers of these schedules, some of them, give strange foreign names, and as their places of residence, streets that the fashionable and known rich of the city probably never heard of. It is not a matter of ten or twenty schedules by such persons which have been filed. Literally there are hundreds of them.

"If only the names and incomes of these unknown rich could be made public and the story of the acquirement of their fortunes published a new light on who's who in the city from a financial point of view would be shed," said Collector Samuel L. Flitch.

"Little romance probably would be found in their lives, but as examples of shrewd investors and hard workers they might be held up as shining lights in any company."

It was no uncommon sight in the collector's office to see a man of fifty or so, wearing shabby coat and trousers and soft working shirt, whose hands were heavy and gnarled and who had a three-day growth of beard, step up to the counter and file a schedule showing an income of \$4,000 or \$5,000. More than one elderly woman in plain clothes and a shawl over her head went to the clerk and filed her schedule along with the schedules of the city's men of acknowledged financial position.

"Is there any way of crossing the social chasm?"
"Sure! Bridge!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Christian Finding His Place

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago



Two small words "as" and "so" as found in the text, are very significant. "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." It is not for us to examine into the counsels of eternity, but we know there was a purpose in the sending of Jesus Christ to this earth on the part of the father, and a willingness to perform that mission by the Son, who said: "I am come to do thy will, O God." There are three phases of the mission of Jesus Christ that may help the Christian to understand what his mission is.

1. Jesus was sent to exemplify a perfectly holy life. We may indeed say that God wanted to show the world that there could be a perfect life in one wearing the human body. Jesus asked in his great intercessory prayer that his disciples might be sanctified through the truth, that is, made holy. While we cannot get along without the atonement of Jesus Christ by death, we cannot get on without this holy life. Jesus challenged his enemies to charge him with any sin, and their testimony is on record, that they could find no fault with him. The moral glory of Jesus Christ is one of the best testimonies to the genuineness of his mission.

The mission of his disciples is likewise to exemplify holiness. It must not be negative only, the avoiding of evil, but it must be positive, and will come out in making the Word of God the guide of life, in prayer, in meditation and in a correct outward deportment according to God's law.

2. The mission of Jesus Christ was also that of saving. It is true that we may think of Christ as saving us by dying for us on the cross, thus making a substitutionary sacrifice, but it must not be forgotten that while he was upon earth he was a soul-winner. He did not seem to be successful in his popular preaching. He gathered his disciples one by one; he won the woman of Samaria, Zaccheus and Bartimeus. He sought the people, those straying on the mountains of sin. His disciples in these days must remember that this work of saving is, in a sense, their chief mission. If the church would arise in its mission, the entire world of mankind would soon be brought into submission to Jesus Christ. Yet, not possibly one out of ten is a recognized soul-saver. We might ask in astonishment, Why is this, as the burden of responsibility in this text rests on Christians, and the promises of success are abundant?

3. Jesus Christ was sent to suffer in the flesh, so are his disciples. We can never think of Jesus Christ as hilarious or lackadaisical, but as sorrowful, burdened with the sins of the entire world. He was poor, and did not know where to lay his head, had not honor in his own country, was despised and rejected of men. He worked incessantly, though hungry and thirsty and weary, and at last in early life was cruelly put to death.

His disciples are also to suffer, yet most of them seek their own ease, and congratulate themselves that they are escaping poverty, hunger, and opposition of men. Jesus Christ was not, as John the Baptist, clothed with camel's hair, and otherwise a denizen of the wilderness, but in the midst of civilization he did not take advantage of its conveniences and luxuries. Would not the suffering that his disciples today should endure by willing poverty, soon give the gospel to every sinning man upon the face of the earth, and thus hasten the coming of the Lord? Sometimes we are called to suffer pain and sickness, and not connected with our work. May this not be God's method of purifying us? How few there are upon this earth that would be worthy of walking in the furnace of suffering with the son of God, the fourth one in the fire! Christians now are groveling, they are living on the limits of their privileges. Why should they not rise to the higher levels of privilege and experience? The answer to this question might be that they are not willing to live the life that Christ lived, receiving the approval of God; they are not willing to give themselves to soul-saving, and not willing to suffer for his sake.

Daily Thought.
When we ask God to direct our footsteps, we are to move our feet.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Day School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER

ARREST AND TRIAL OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 26:57-68. Include also, vv. 47-56.

GOLDEN TEXT—As a lamb is led to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth.—Isa. 53:7 R. V.

The golden text selected for this lesson is apt to convey to us a wrong idea of the closing days of our Lord's life. Jesus did not die as a sheep in the shambles. His was not the death of one slaughtered in weakness. He was "led," that is true; he was "slaughtered" but not until his hour had arrived and he permitted it to be so. His death was a victory, not a defeat.

In Gethsemane Jesus made his final dedication of himself to his victorious work of redemption.

I. The Betraying Judas, vv. 47-50. In this hour of consecration Judas enters, guiding the mob into the sacred precincts of our Lord's retreat. It has been suggested that perhaps this act of betrayal was in order to precipitate the Messianic claims of Jesus and compel him to assume an earthly triumph. If so, was not the motive of Judas a selfish one, that he might profit thereby? The baseness of his unholy compact is soon to be revealed to Judas and to the world. The kiss of Judas delivered Jesus into the hands of lawless men according to the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, Acts 2:23. This furnishes us the background, the atmosphere, in which to consider this, the first of his several trials.

Wickedness of Judas.

II. The Blundering Peter, vv. 51-58. (1) Peter and the sword, vv. 51-55. Peter had knowledge and zeal, but used his zeal not according to knowledge. Jesus had warned him, only to receive the assurance that he was mistaken. The words of Jesus here recorded are a calm assurance of the fact that these events are not being controlled by man but by God. The wickedness of Judas is being worked out in the plan of redemption. If fighting were the program, what would Peter's puny sword amount to? For the asking Jesus could command 12 legions of angels, yet even such a force could not be used in human redemption. One man, the God-man, must die, Rom. 5:15. Notice the Master's acceptance of the Scriptures, v. 54. If by the sword he were to escape, how could these be fulfilled? Matthew adds (v. 55) that all of this "came to pass" that the words of the prophets be fulfilled. (2) Peter and the maid, vv. 56-58. That Peter should follow "afar" or at all, is evidence of his affection for Jesus and of his determination to see the end. There was perhaps an element of pride also in his going, for the others had "forsook him and fled." They seem to have realized that his enemies would now surely destroy Jesus and further that he was determined not to accept any deliverance.

III. The Biased, Brutal Judges, vv. 59-68. This is one of earth's most irregular and illegal trials. The priests and the council had one single determination, which was to find Jesus guilty. They did not seek to discover the truth, but rather to carry out the sentence of death previously determined upon.

False Testimony.

A careful reading of what Christ really did say and what these witnesses swore that he said, reveals the falseness of their testimony, v. 61, see also John 2:9. "I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to rebuild it in three days" were not his words. What he did say was, "Destroy this temple and I will raise it up." He spoke these words of himself about those who should destroy him—his body—and claimed the power to raise that body again within three days. At this point the high priest did another illegal thing in administering the legal oath, "I adjure thee" (v. 63). Not alone was the time and place of this trial illegal, but so was this act on the part of the high priest. But, that all might once more know the truth, Jesus replied "Thou hast said" and adds, "Henceforth ye shall see the son of man sitting at the right hand of power and coming on the clouds of heaven" (v. 64). This addition augmented the high priest's anger and gave him argument for the definite accusation of blasphemy, and upon this charge he makes his appeal to the council. They readily voted a verdict of guilty (v. 66). Once declared guilty Jesus is heaped with the basest of indignities (vv. 67, 68).

Judas with his baseness and treachery; Peter and his blundering devotion; the disciples and their blind fear as they fled away; and at the end of it all, this revelation of the supreme depravity of the rulers: what an appalling combination, see Isa. 5:7.

With all of this dark background there is, however, an evidence of the grace of God. Jesus voluntarily and with determination, submission and patience, endured these indignities for us and with calmness and strength pursued his onward way to Calvary and on through the grave to his victory over sin and death.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN

The last call to the Big Berea Show and Fair next Saturday, October 31.

This is the last time we shall have to invite you to the Corn Show and Fair also the Agricultural exhibit to be held here in Berea next Tuesday.

Every one interested in Agricultural improvement in this and surrounding counties cannot afford to miss this opportunity of seeing what is being done in the way of Agricultural progress in this section of the state.

Besides the Corn Show, which will be the largest and best ever held here, there will be a poultry exhibit, showing what the Poultry Clubs

have accomplished this year. In addition to this will be many other farm products as well as exhibits of work in Cooking, Sewing and Canning.

There will be several speakers on different phases of Agriculture. If you have any problems to solve bring them along and get some advice as to how to solve them. Prof. Riekey of the Poultry Department of the State University, Lexington, will be here to tell you anything you want to know about chickens.

Come, bring your wife and children and spend a pleasant and profitable day at Berea.

Don't forget the time—Saturday, October 31. We are going to expect you.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.

Length on land—40.5 miles.

Length at summit level—31.7 miles.

Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Cul-de-sac cut), 300 feet. Depth—minimum, 41 feet; maximum, 45 feet.

Summit Level—Eighty-five feet; above mean tide.

Locks in Pairs—Twelve.

Locks, Usable Length—One Thousand feet.

Gutan Lake, Area—164 square miles.

Gutan Lake—Channel Depth, 85 to 45 feet.

Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.

Time of Transit Through Canal—10 to 12 hours.

Time of Passage Through Locks—Three hours.

Length of Relocated Panama Railroad—46.2 miles.

Canal Zone, Area Owned by United States—About 322 square miles.

French Buildings Acquired—2,150.

French Buildings Used—1,537.

Value of Utilized French Equipment—\$1,000,000.

Canal Force, Average at Work During Construction—About 39,000.

Estimated Total Cost of Canal—\$450,000,000.

Work Begun by Americans—May 4, 1904.

OUR POSTAL SAVINGS.

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal-savings receipts began to increase

THE HEALTH MASTER

(Continued from Page Two.)

"I'd think it strange if he did not."

"Apply the same logic to opium, or its derivative, morphine. There are a dozen preparations regularly used for children, containing opium, or morphine, such as Mrs. Winslow's 'Soothing Syrup,' and Kopp's 'Baby Friend.' This is well known, and this is also a recognized fact that the morphine and opium habit is steadily increasing in this country. Is it not reasonable to infer a connection between the two? Further, some of the highest authorities believe that the use of these drugs in childhood predisposes to the drink habit also, later in life. The nerves are unsettled; they are habituated to a morbid craving, and, at a later period, that craving is liable to return in a changed manifestation."

"But a drug-store can't sell opium or morphine except on prescription, can it?" asked Mr. Clyde.

"It can in a patent medicine," replied the doctor. "That's one of the ugly phases of the drug business. Yet it's possible to find honest people who believe in these products and even give testimonials to them."

Some testimonials are hard to believe," said Mrs. Clyde, thankfully accepting the chance to shift the conversation to a less painful phase of the topic. "Old Mrs. Dibble in our church is convinced that she owes her health to Hall's Catarrh Cure."

Dr. Strong smiled sardonically. "That's the nostrum which offers one hundred dollars reward for any case it can't cure; and when a disgusted dupe tried to get the one hundred dollars, they said he had not given their remedy a sufficient trial; he'd taken only twenty-odd bottles. So your friend thinks that a useless mixture of alcohol and iodine of potassium fixed her, does she?"

"Why shouldn't she? She had a case of catarrh. She took three bottles of the medicine, and her catarrh is all gone."

"All right. Let's extend her line of reasoning to some other cases. While old Mr. Barker, around on Halsey Street, was very ill with

pneumonia last month, he fell out of bed and broke his arm."

"In two places," said Mrs. Sharpless. "I saw him walking up the street yesterday, all trussed up like a chicken."

"Quite recovered from pneumonia, however. Then there was little Mrs. Bowles; she had typhoid, you remember, and at the height of the fever a strange cat got into the room and frightened her into hysterics."

"But she got well," said Mrs. Clyde. "They're up in the woods now."

"Exactly. Moral (according to Mrs. Dibble's experience with Hall's Catarrh Cure): for pneumonia, try a broken arm; in case of typhoid, set a cat on the patient."

Mr. Clyde laughed. "I see," he said. "People get well in spite of these patent medicines, rather than by virtue of them. Post hoc, non propter hoc, as our lawyer friends say."

"You've got it. The human body keeps up a sort of drug-store of its own. As soon as disease fastens on it, it goes to work in a subtle and mysterious way, manufacturing a cure for that disease. If it's diphtheria, the body produces antitoxin, and we give it more to help it on. If it's jaundice, it produces a special quantity of gastric juices to correct the evil conditions. In the vast majority of attacks, the body drives out the disease by its own efforts; yet, if the patient chances to have been idiot enough to take some quack 'cure' the credit goes to that medicine."

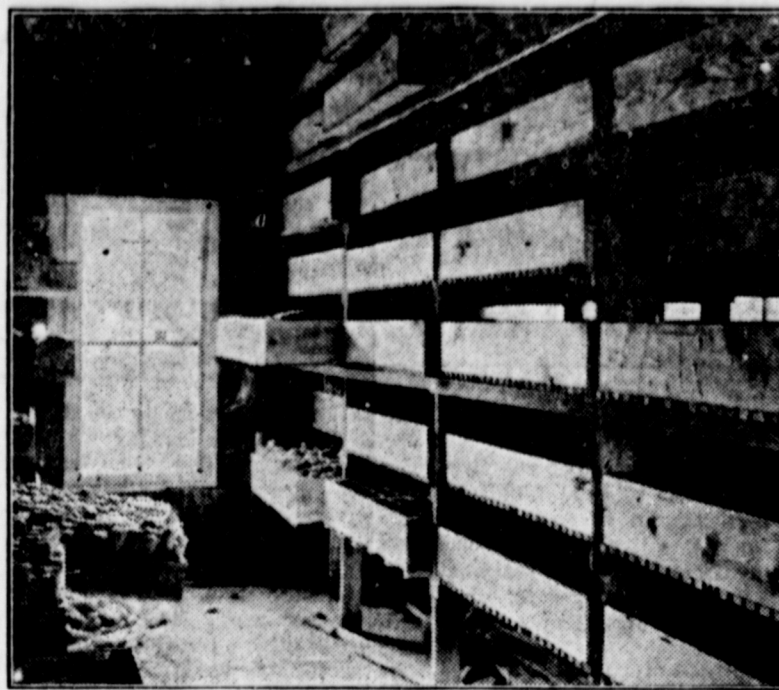
"Or to the doctor, if it's a doctor's case," suggested Grandma Sharpless, with a twinkle of malice.

"Show me a doctor who boasts 'I can cure you,' whether by word of mouth or in print, and I'll show you a quack," returned the other warmly.

"But what is a doctor for in a sick-room, if not to cure?" asked Mrs. Clyde.

"What is a captain for on a ship?" countered Dr. Strong. "He can't cure a storm, can he? But he can guide the vessel so that she can weather it. Well, our medical captains lose a good many commands; the storm is often too severe for human skill. But they save a good many, too, by skillful handling."

PROFITABLE SEED-CORN DRY HOUSE PLAN



Interior View of Seed Corn House at Piketon, Ohio.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The profits to be derived from the good preservation of seed corn have been put to practical tests by the office of corn investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. The cuts show a building constructed solely for the purpose of preserving seed corn. It has a concrete basement and flue. Warm air passes from the basement through openings in the floor, ascends through the corn, and escapes through ventilators.

This house was constructed at a cost of \$500, and in one year returned to the farm \$1,500 in profit, due to a five-bushel increased acre yield on 740 acres planted with seed corn dried and stored in it. These figures were obtained as the result of 17 separate tests. The owner of the farm on which this test was made was not fully satisfied with it because it was made on small plots, and he therefore made more extensive tests. At corn-gathering time in November he selected two bushels of seed, placing one bushel in a crib and the other bushel in the seed-corn dry house. In the spring with a two-row planter he planted four rows 1,280 feet long and 3 1/2 feet apart with the seed kept in the dry house; then four rows with the seed kept in the crib. This he repeated seven times, making eight tests in all in which four rows planted with one lot of seed were compared with the adjoining four rows planted with the other lot of seed. At harvest time four rows yielded a wagon load of ears, which constituted a weighing. From the seed kept in the crib there were produced 15,265 pounds, while from seed kept in dry

poses stirring is now regarded as indispensable.

In one experiment it was found that the milk at the top of the can above the level of the surrounding water was from five to six degrees warmer than the rest of the canful. In consequence, bacteria developed at a higher rate at the top. When the milk became mixed later the increased number of the bacteria in the warmer portion resulted in hastening the souring of the entire canful.

When the water in the cooling tank was 60.6 degrees F. the temperature of the milk was reduced by stirring from nearly 90 degrees F. to 60 degrees F. in about three hours. Unstirred milk did not reach the lower temperature until four hours and fifteen minutes had elapsed. The stirring was done at intervals of fifteen minutes. A period of even three hours, however, is regarded as too long time to cool milk, and the specialists of the department consider that the tests demonstrate the necessity of employing some suitable form of milk cooler that is more efficient than running well water. Where ice is plentiful it is easy to cool the milk to as low as 40 degrees F. by running it over some form of cooler around which cracked ice or a mixture of ice and salt is packed.

To improve the Farm Egg of the Middle West.

If the farmer, the country merchant and cash buyer, the railroad and the car-lot shipper will give special attention to certain points in the marketing and handling of eggs in the middle West, the farm egg of that section may be greatly improved, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Here are some suggestions which each individual factor in the process may follow with profit to the whole:

Suggestions for the Farmer.

1. Improve your poultry stock.
2. Keep one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington or Rhode Island Red.
3. Provide one clean, dry, vermin-free nest for every four or five hens.
4. Conclude all hatching by June 1 and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer.
5. Gather eggs once daily during ordinary times and twice daily during hot or rainy weather.
6. In summer place eggs as soon as gathered in a cool, dry room.
7. Use all small and dirty eggs at home.
8. Market eggs frequently, twice a week if possible, during the summer.
9. In taking eggs to market protect them from the sun's rays.
10. In selling, insist that the transaction be on a quality basis, for if care has been given the eggs, this system will yield more money to the producer.

Suggestions for the Country Merchant and Cash Buyer.

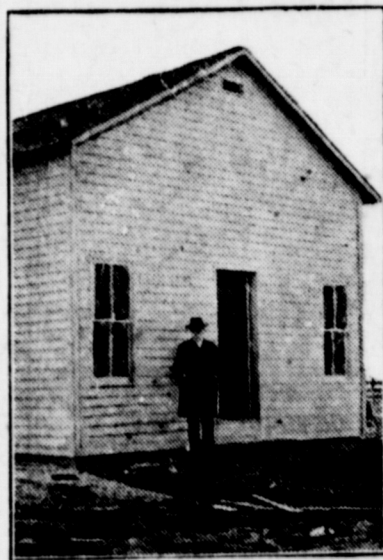
1. Candle and buy on a quality basis.
2. Allow the farmer to see you candle his eggs.
3. Pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers.
4. Do not keep eggs in a musty cellar or near oil barrels or other odorous merchandise.
5. Ship daily during warm weather.

Suggestions to the Railroad.

1. Provide a covered portion of station platform where cases of eggs can be stacked, and see that the agent stacks them there.
2. Provide refrigeration for the eggs on the local freight.
3. Where refrigerator cars are used on local freights, see that the doors are kept closed when not loading.
4. If refrigeration cannot be supplied, provide stock cars for this purpose during the summer.
5. Where box cars are used for eggs do not allow freight which may hurt their quality, such as oil barrels, to be loaded in the same car.

Suggestions for the Car-Lot Shipper.

1. Buy strictly on a quality basis.
2. Encourage the smaller buyers to trade on a quality basis.
3. Join the State Car-Lot Shippers' association.
4. Co-operate with other shippers and with the state officials in bringing about this system of buying.
5. Keep the subject agitated and before the people; in other words, educate them.



Seed Corn House at Piketon, Ohio.

house there were produced 16,265 pounds. Each row of the latter produced uniformly more than each row of the former.

These results are the same as in the tests of the department where the rows were thinned to the same stand of stalks.

The experiments emphasize the fact that the productiveness of the stalks is more important than the number. Full stands can be obtained by the heavy planting of weak seed. Good yields cannot be obtained in this way. The most expensive seed to plant is that from which a stand of stalks can be obtained but from which a good yield cannot be obtained. The stand of stalks bears the same relation to the grain yield as the number of trees in an orchard bears to the amount of fruit produced. Productivity as well as number must be considered.

Stirring Milk to Cool It.

The importance of stirring milk while being cooled has been demonstrated in experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. When the cans of milk are merely set in cold water the cooling process is very slow, much too slow, in fact, to be at all satisfactory to a progressive dairymen. In particular the milk at the top of the can above the level of the water is hardly affected at all. The cold milk, being heavier than the warm, will remain at the bottom of the can, while the warmer and lighter milk stays at the top. Ultimately, of course, the entire canful will acquire the same temperature, but this will require such a long period of time that for practical pur-

WOULD RAISE AGE LIMIT FOR LABOR

Austrian Scientist Points Out Dangers to Society Under the Present Law.

TOO MUCH OF OVERSTRAIN

Sixteen, He Thinks, Almost Too Early an Age to Enter Industrial Work—St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union Protests Against the War.

Vienna.—Child labor and tuberculosis as an industrial disease are being studied by the head of the newly-established chair of social medicine of the University of Vienna. He found that in Germany as well as in Austria there is an unduly high tuberculosis rate among youthful wage-earners. He has shown that sickness increases among children who leave school for work. The increase during the first year of work is not great, but in the second and third years it is pronounced, and in the fourth year is higher than the first.

He found that disease is produced in working children not only by improper conditions of labor—heat, dust, insufficient light, stagnant air—but also by the work itself—the physical overstrain placed on an undeveloped organism which should have its energies conserved for growth. After studying the problem at first hand and seeing all efforts to prevent the disastrous effect of labor on undeveloped children fail, he finds no remedy save the raising of the age limit for employment.

The age of sixteen, he thinks, is early enough for children to enter industrial work; and even at sixteen the transition from school life to industrial life should not be too abrupt.

St. Louis.—The Central Trades & Labor union has protested against the European war in strong preambles and resolutions. The ruling powers are condemned for unloading the burdens of militarism upon the working people and the war is stigmatized as the greatest crime in civilization. Arbitration is favored as a method of settling international disputes.

Columbus, O.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Ohio Federation of Labor it was decided to prepare, in conjunction with the railroad brotherhoods, a pre-primary bulletin giving complete records of candidates for United States senator, judges of the supreme court and other state officers.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg).—The number of manufacturing establishments (exclusive of mines) under factory inspection in Russia was 17,356 in 1912, with 2,151,191 operatives, as against 16,600, with 2,051,198 operatives in 1911.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The recent convention of types voted to increase the executive council of the International Typographical union from three to five members by the addition of the second and third vice-presidents.

Cardiff, Wales.—Lord Abergavenny has purchased the Abergavenny workhouse and intends when he enters into possession about four years hence to demolish it and erect cottages for working people.

Berlin.—The ingenious plan is being adopted by the German Imperial bank of offering two extra days for every week of vacation to employees who are willing to postpone their holidays till winter.

Washington.—It is estimated that nearly twenty-nine per cent of the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States are members of industrial and economic organizations.

St. Louis.—In this city all municipal employees must take an oath of loyalty to the nation, state and city before being placed on the pay rolls, according to a provision of the new charter.

Washington.—Labor is so cheap in Trinidad that it does not pay to buy lawn mowers, as coolies will cut the grass with a small sickle or knife at a trifling cost.

Washington.—There are about one and three-quarter millions of children between the ages of ten and fifteen engaged in earning their living in the United States.

Chattfield, Minn.—At the Farmers' Co-operative Laundry here 125 family washes are done every week at a cost of 58 cents a washing, including the ironing.

London.—Government employees in England demand a pension for widows of men dying in the service.

Springfield.—In Illinois state hospital nurses have formed and are rapidly expanding a trades union.

Charleston, S. C.—A determined effort is being made to organize textile workers in South Carolina.

Budapest.—Fifty servant girls went on silence strike here, vowing not to speak a word until their employers allowed them two calling nights weekly.

Boston.—The governor of Massachusetts has signed the anti-injunction bill recently passed by both branches of the Massachusetts legislature.

Milan, Italy.—About twenty-five per cent of the mechanical workmen in Milan are members of various trades unions.

New York.—New York state has more than four million people over ten years old engaged in gainful occupations.

LIMITING HOURS OF SERVICE

Important Amendment to Federal Act Concerning Railroad Employees Has Been Passed.

Washington.—The house of representatives has passed an amendment to the federal act limiting the hours of service of railroad employees. If the amendment is enacted the penalty for any violation of this law would be not less than \$100. The old section provided penalties of "not to exceed \$500 for each and every violation." The committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which favored the change, reported to the house that courts have been known to assess penalties ranging from one cent to \$250, and that "the adoption of this amendment will undoubtedly tend to a strict observance of the law."

Denver.—Thirty-five independent coal operators of Colorado have signed working agreements with the United Mine Workers of America. Two thousand men are affected. The scale in force the past year was again accepted. The operators asked for the inclusion of several clauses in the agreement for their protection and the unionists complied.

Washington.—Among the women workers there are today 30 times as many bookkeepers, clerks and office workers as there were a generation ago; 50 times as many saleswomen, 60 times as many journalists, and 100 times as many packers, shippers and agents, and no less than 200 times as many women laborers.

Washington.—The Association for Labor Legislation called the first American conference on occupational diseases in 1910 and on social insurance in 1912, and announces it is now drafting bills for a vigorous legislative campaign to initiate the movement for sickness insurance in the United States.

Ottawa, Canada.—A delegation of trade unionists recently called on Minister of Labor Crothers to urge the establishment throughout the Dominion of Canada of free labor bureaus, to take the place of private establishments and remove many abuses which have developed under this system.

Washington.—The federal department of labor is operating bureaus of information in 18 cities, headquarters for labor distributing zones, and reports that much effective work is being done in bringing men and jobs together, with steady increase in usefulness of the bureaus.

New York.—Police Commissioner Wood of New York city has arranged to have patrolmen act as agents in securing jobs for workers. The patrolmen will report to their respective station houses all places in their precincts where workmen are wanted.

Southport, England.—By 102 votes to 20 the Textile Workers' association conference passed a resolution recommending members to support the raising of the age at which children enter mills from twelve to thirteen.

Berlin.—Official German statistics show that the average yearly income of the railway maintenance workers in Baden is \$260; in Wurtemberg, \$250; in Bavaria, \$230; in Saxony, \$335; in Prussia, \$210.

San Francisco.—Between 2,500 and 3,000 mechanics, employees in shipyards on the Pacific coast, have joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America within the last few months.

Lynn, Mass.—Arvid G. Erlando of Chicago has been elected grand organizer of the United Shoe Workers of America, according to announcement made of the result of a recent mail ballot.

Tokyo, Japan.—The free lodging house in Honjo ward has housed 855,000 persons since its institution, 11 years ago. Most of the lodgers have been men between the ages of twenty and forty.

Ottawa, Canada.—The Canadian government has decided to deport all persons who have been less than three years in that country and who are unable to get work.

New York.—Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York, is making an attempt to organize the Italian laborers in that city.

Belfast, Ireland.—Harland & Wolf's wages bill at their yard is now about \$7,500,000 per annum, the number of men employed being between 15,000 and 20,000.

Washington.—The lower house of congress has sanctioned an advance of five cents an hour in wages of employees of the government printing office.

San Francisco.—Stone contractors pay the following wage scale for eight hours: Carvers, \$6; stonemasons, \$5.60; planers, \$5.60; sawyers, \$5.

Detroit, Mich.—It cost the state of Michigan \$405,000 for the service of the troops during the recent copper strike in the upper peninsula.

Indianapolis.—Newspaper compositors throughout the country have averaged a two per cent increase in pay in the last year.

New York.—Journeymen bakers assert that 5 per cent of the membership has received wage increases the last year.

Brussels.—Belgium grants an old-age pension of \$12.55 a year to workers who have reached the age of sixty-five.

San Francisco.—Unions on the Pacific coast are advocating a universal eight-hour day for that section.

Victoria.—New South Wales, Australia, has 115,621 factory employees; average wage \$5.04 a year.

Tallahassee.—A 54-hour-week law for women recently passed the Tennessee legislature.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE**

See the New Life Policy.

THE OGG STUDIO
G. C. PURKEY, Prop.**High Class Photographs,
Enlarging, Kodac Finishing
Picture Framing**
Over Berea Bank and Trust Co.**WATCHES BARGAINS WATCHES**
Go to Marcum's to get your jewelry. Everything guaranteed. Prices the lowest, quality considered.
Next door to Clarkston's Hardware, Main Street.**L. & N. TIME TABLE**

North Bound, Local	
Knoxville	7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m. 3:54 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:45 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound, Local	
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:37 p. m. 12:25 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Train	
No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:45 a. m.
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.	
North Bound	
BEREA	4:55 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

COMING EVENTS**October**

31. Berea Corn Show.

November

11. Lyceum Number—Strickland Gillilan.

21. Lyceum Number—Reading; Isabell Garghill Beecher.

26. Thanksgiving Day. 9:45 a. m. Procession. 10:00 a. m. Thanksgiving Sermon and Praise meeting. 2:00 p. m. Sports. 4:30 p. m. Departmental Receptions. 5:15 p. m. Dinner and Toasts.

War has been declared on high prices at Welch's. (ad)
Hats! Hats! Ladies' Hats! at Mrs. Laura Jones, Chestnut St., Berea, Ky. Nobby school hats for girls and ladies at 50 and 75 cents. Ladies' tasty black and white sailor trimmed \$2.00 to \$2.50. (ad)

A number of the young women of the college department went on a two-days camping trip to the bungalow on Indian Fort Mountain, starting last Saturday. They were: the Misses Stevens, Stamm, Holliday, Huff, Beecher, Dizney, DeBord, Engle and Shireman. The Misses Parker and Hill chaperoned. The girls had a splendid time and are enthusiastic to repeat the excursion some time.

Mr. Randolph Sellers writes from Columbus, Ohio, that he is now enrolled as a post graduate student in Ohio State University and doing nicely. He is president of the O. S. U. Prohibition Association which will take active part in the big fight now on in Ohio, against the liquor interests.

Gasoline irons at Welch's. (ad)
The Messrs. Chapman and Evans, Miss Lynn and the Mesdames Hawthorne, Boss, Evans and Chapman, were members of an auto party from Richmond, who were guests at the Tavern last week.

Mr. Burritt Fee of Clarksburg, Ind., is an expected guest of the Welch home this week.

Mr. Robert Davis and sister, Virginia, spent week's end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davis, of Lexington.

Miss Lou Phillips, accompanied by Miss Jaunita Garriot, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Phillips, at Wildie.

Misses Lillian and Mae Smith were in Richmond Thursday on business.

Mr. T. J. Coyle was a business visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hipshire and Mrs. Lucy Gordon who have been visiting in Berea and at Big Hill, returned to Lexington last Thursday.

Mr. Howard H. Harrison and Mr. Ray Maharg were in Rockcastle Co. at the first of the week in the interest of the Corn Show which occurs Saturday, Oct. 31st.

The college and vocational teams played a practise game of football last Thursday afternoon with a score of 9 to 0 in favor of the Vocational men.

Mrs. Cook has moved from Center St. into the home of her daughter, Mrs. Scruggs on Boone St. Mrs. Maggie Golden is occupying Mrs. Cook's house at present.

Get that aluminum cooking ware at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. Sherman Flint of Magoffin Co. and Mr. Benj. H. Gurley of Garden City, N. C., entered the Vocational Department last week.

Monday afternoon a party of college workers attended a fair at Mrs. Abney school at Mallory Springs. The party consisted of Sec. and Mrs. Vaughn, Misses Tyler and Sinclair, Messrs. Baird and Whiehouse; and Mr. Spence in company with Dr. Robinson made the trip in an automobile.

Pure lard in 50lb cans at Welch's for \$6.00. (ad)

Mrs. Abney is working hard for her school and should have the co-operation of every patron in the district.

Mrs. Laura Jones has in new hats and shapes every week while the season lasts. Bought late and can give you a splendid hat for the lowest price. Call and see her. (ad)

Last Thursday, the Priscilla Club met at Mrs. L. A. Davis' home on Center Street.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Kearns in Winchester.

Miss Sara Ely, who is nurse at Witherspoon College hospital, of Buckhorn, has returned to her work at Buckhorn after a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Jane Ely and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Mr. W. H. Bower left for Jackson, Wednesday on business.

Portland Cement at Welch's 55c. (ad)

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Botkin were in Richmond, Thursday.

Mrs. Edward Edwards of Jamesport, Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Best and brother Mr. R. H. Christman.

All cereals fresh at Cornett's Grocery. (ad)

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church will have a genuine, old-fashioned "Punkin" pie supper at the new graded school auditorium, Friday evening, Nov. 6th. Every one invited to attend. There will be splendid music and good program which will interest all who come.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parrett spent Sunday with relatives in Rockcastle County.

Down, down, down the prices go at Welch's. (ad)

Mrs. Lou Hanson, who has been visiting with her sisters at Wagner, Okla., for some time writes that she will start for Kentucky the last of this week stopping at Augusta for a visit before she returns home.

Stoves, stoves, stoves at Welch's. Any kind, any price. (ad)

Mrs. Chas. Burdette and son, John, returned Tuesday from a four weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. Fannie Campbell of Kingston, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cornelison moved Monday to Paint Lick where Mr. Cornelison will have charge of the telephone.

Don't forget you can always get the best hat for your money at Mrs. Laura Jones. Every one will tell you that. Ask them. (ad)

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Spurlock of Harlan, Ky., came last week to see Mrs. Spurlock's mother who is very ill.

Call Cornett's Grocery. (ad)

Prof. and Mrs. Carl Hunt entertained Misses Mary Fee, Hilda Welch, Mr. John Welch, Prof. Messner and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Vaughn at a dinner party Tuesday evening.

Get that stove at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. William Evans spent Sunday in Richmond.

Rev. D. W. Brown of the M. E. Church attended the State Sunday School Convention at Lexington last week.

Why don't you trade at Cornett's Grocery. (ad)

Eggs now 20c at Welch's. (ad)

Miss Fox of Narrow Gap was in town Saturday on business.

Mr. D. H. Breck and family were in town Monday on business.

Last Sunday was Rally Day at M. E. Church. The attendance reached the two hundred mark and the program and decorations were enjoyed very much by all who were there.

New goods daily at Cornett's. (ad)

Miss Grace Cornelius spent the last of last week in Richmond with relatives and friends.

Mr. Bob Engle was in Richmond Thursday.

Who said high prices? They have been cut to pieces at Welch's. (ad)

We believe our Fall stocks comprise the very things that college men and young men will want to wear. The most exacting tastes will surely meet with satisfaction here.**J. S. STANIFER**

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

J. S. STANIFER**Very Smart
are the
new****Fall Suits, \$18, \$25 and
down to \$12, \$15
Balmacans, \$10 to \$20
Mackinaws, \$8 to \$12
Florsheim Shoes, \$5, \$6
Tucked Shirts, \$1, \$1.50, \$2**

Friends of Mr. C. I. Ogg are glad to hear that he is better.

Latest shapes in ladies' and girls' dress hats \$3.40 to \$5.00. Children's hats best bargain ever. A complete line. It will pay you to come down to Chestnut St. and see what a nice hat you can get for such little money. Mrs. Laura Jones. (ad)

Mr. William Dooley is in town for a short visit.

Cornett's Grocery makes prompt deliveries. (ad)

Swell new caps for men and boys, 50c to \$1.50. Hayes & Gott. (ad)

All the new style sweaters, all colors, all prices for men, women and children at Hayes and Gott. (ad)

Mrs. Hudson has been crippled with a sprained ankle for the past three weeks and has been unable to move among her many friends. We are glad she is better and will soon be able to be about again.

Phone all your wants to 29. (ad)

Professor Lewis is spending the latter part of this week in Farmer Institutes and agricultural interests in Crittendon, Union and Henderson Counties. Ky News.

Messrs. Lay, Phillips and Smith of La Follette, Tenn., were visiting relatives in town Sunday. (ad)

A party of young people went to Brush Creek Caves Monday for an all-day excursion. The rather damp weather did not dampen their spirits any as they all report a gloriously jolly time. Dinner was cooked on the grounds and served in true picnic style. The members of the party were: Messrs. Davis, Coyle, Hackett, Douglas, Eccles, Templeton, Edwards, Mahaffey, Messner, and the Misses Smith, Bicknell, Gray, Eckler, Wyatt, Richardson, Gilmer, Pearsons, Carruthers. Prof. and Mrs. Rumold chaperoned.

Secretary Vaughn and wife and Mr. Jesse Baird and Miss Agnes Tyler gave addresses at Mallory Springs last Sunday.

Mr. Dorral Flint, who was a student in the college department last year, arrived in Berea Monday noon and will again enter school. Mr. Flint will complete the literary course this year receiving his B. L. degree next June.

Mrs. W. R. Blue, who has been visiting the school for the past two weeks, left Monday for her home in Louisville. She seemed greatly pleased with her visit and pronounces Berea a fine place.

If it's new you'll find it at Hayes & Gott's. (ad)

the Main Chapel Friday morning. Mr. Porter is a very interesting speaker and all who heard him while he was here were greatly pleased. He promised to return to Berea at a later date and lecture to the student body as he had planned this time. We will certainly be glad to welcome him back again as we know he will leave a message that will keep.

A PRE-HALLOWEEN SUPPER

The hospitable doors of the Welch home swung wide open on Wednesday evening last, ushering in a delightful Pre-Halloween supper in honor of Miss Mary Fee, Clarksburg, Ind., and Miss Eleanor Morgan, Hatboro, Pa., who is visiting the Taylors on her return from a six month's trip in the Northwest.

The table decorations were in perfect taste and the supper most bounteous. Imps and elfs stared and grinned with all glee from behind every dish. A huge pumpkin suspended from the chandelier over the table, containing favors for each. The crackle of the cheerful open grate fire added zest to the occasion.

Seated at the table also were: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt, Mrs. Sam'l Welch, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Miss Hilda Welch and Mr. John Welch.

WOMANS INDUSTRIAL

The opening meeting for the season of the Woman's Industrial will be on Friday, Oct. 30th, at 1 p. m.

MONEY LOST

The finder of an envelope containing those small bills will be rewarded by returning it to Prof. L. V. Dodge. (ad)

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

Special prices on Magazines, good only until November 10. Place your order with M. L. Spink at once and save 1/2 to 1/3 on your reading matter. (ad-18.)

**Fish's Millinery**
The Style and
Quality Line

Main and Center Sts., Berea, Ky.

WINDOWS!**Attention is called to the windows in our Dry Goods Dept. for the next few weeks. It will especially be of interest to all the ladies.**

Mr. J. F. Holtzclaw, of Lancaster, Ky., Progressive candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District, spoke at the new graded school building last Tuesday night.

Miss Fannie Dowden of Paint Lick who is teaching school at Stony Point, Garrard County, was in town last Saturday.

There was a pie supper at the West Union Church Monday evening given by the Hayti school people. The proceeds will be used in procuring the prizes to be awarded at the close of the school year.

Call Cornett's Grocery. (ad)

Mr. Max Chambers, a Senior of the College department, received a slight fracture of the skull in the College-Vocational game Thursday. He was removed to the College hospital and given immediate attention and is now able to be out again.

The Sophomore class of the college organized last Thursday with Mr. Mack Morgan as President.

Mrs. Eben Handy, of Covington, Ky., is visiting at the home of A. P. Smith on Scaffold Cane Pike, this week. Mrs. Handy was formerly Miss Taylor, graduate of the Berea Nursing School. Mr. Handy is a graduate of the Vocational department.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

What proved to be a rather destructive fire occurred early Friday morning between the hours of two and three when the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Long was totally destroyed. The fire was well under way before an alarm was sounded, and the neighboring townspeople arrived on the scene too late to be of assistance. The cause of the fire is unknown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Long had been absent from the house for several days, in which time there was no fire in the house. From all appearances the house had been robbed previous to its burning. The entire property loss is estimated at about \$1600, part of which is covered by insurance. The houses neighboring were only slightly damaged. This is the first serious fire we have had for some time and we hope it may be the last.

DR. PORTER HERE

Dr. J. W. Porter of Lexington, a noted minister, author and lecturer, made several addresses in Berea the past week. On Thursday evening he lectured at the Baptist Church and was to lecture in the College Chapel the following evening but was forced to cancel the engagement on account of an unforeseen call in another part of the State. However, he made a brief address in

The New Garments
For Ladies' . . .**Coats,
Suits,
Dresses,
Shirt Waists****SKIRTS, \$1.98 to \$7.98
In the Newest Modes****HATS and EVERYTHING
For Ladies' Wear****B. E. BELUE & COMPANY**

Richmond, Kentucky

THE CASH STORES**FALL EXHIBIT**

Of the Correct New Styles in Men's and Boys'

**Ready-to-wear Clothes
Hats, Shoes and Fine Furnishings**

is now ready and complete and we can say with pardonable pride that never before have we or any other store in Berea shown such extensive assortments or such attractive values. We earnestly invite your inspection of the new goods whether you intend to buy or not, and should you wish to buy our assortments are surely large enough and our values good enough to certainly please you.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Cash Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

SEE CLARKSTON FOR**Hardware and Groceries**

MAIN STREET, Near Bank

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

Just to remind you of our Savings Department

4 per cent interest paid on any amount for any length of time in this department

JOHN DEAN, Cashier

A Complete Line of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' and MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Ladies' Suits Men's Suits
Ladies' Coats Boys' Suits

RICHARDSON & COYLE

Main Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

College News

DEATH OF EDWIN R. STEARNS

Mr. Edwin R. Stearns of Cincinnati, of the Stearns and Foster Co. for twenty years a trustee of Berea, died at his residence in Wyoming, Ohio, last Saturday morning. The burial was on Monday. President Frost and Treasurer Osborne, Hon. Guy W. Mallon of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Henry M. Pennington attended the brief memorial services.

Mr. Stearns was a graduate of Yale. He was identified with many of the charities of Cincinnati, and greatly beloved for his generous interest in the welfare of his neighbors and the whole community. Berea College sustains an irreparable loss in his death.

ACADEMY vs. VOCATIONAL

The Academy and Vocational football squads met last Monday afternoon for the first regular game of this season's series. The game proved somewhat one-sided, and a decided victory for the Academy men owing to their superior training. The score stood 27 to 0, at the close of the last half. There was no feature playing on either side it proving more a matter of team work than of individual playing. The Academy department has a strong team which bids fair for the season's championship. The series will be played by the various department squads—Foundation, Normal, Vocational, Academy and College, each playing three games. The championship is decided Thanksgiving when the final game of the season is played.

The Academy line-up was as follows: Phillips, R.H., Wayne, L.H., Curry, F.B., Hembree, O.B., Aar, C., Smith, L.G., Hughes, R.G., Giles, L.T., Baird, R.T., Hunt, L.E., Godbey, R.T. Four subs, Campbell, Bronaugh, Powers and Ginn played in the third quarter.

The Vocational line-up was: Smith, C., Tipton, R.G., Farmer, R.T., Fielder, R.E., Deadrick, L.G., Click, L.T., Allen, L.E., Bowlan, R.H., Britt, F.B., Evans, Q.B., McCann, L.H. Messrs. Carol Batson and Aden Ogg umpired the game.

A TRIPLE ENTENTE

Last Friday evening seemed especially auspicious for social events to those of the College department for there were three class parties held in the one evening.

The Freshman Class, President Mr. Harold Stohl, gathered at Professor Rumold's House and were delightfully entertained for the evening.

The Juniors Class, president, Mr. Harrell Hoagland, met at Mr. Hudson's House on Jackson St., and made merry for the evening with games, songs, and good things to eat.

The Seniors assembled at 6:30 in the Domestic Science room of the

Industrial Building which was fittingly decorated for the occasion. Their supper, prepared by the Domestic Science Cooking Class, was served up in novel fashion which made it all the more delicious. A Victrola had been secured and provided a very pleasant evening's entertainment. Mr. Harold Hackett is the Seniors' president this year.

UTILE DULCE AND PI EPSILON PI ANNIVERSARY

Utile Dulce and Pi Epsilon Pi, the two senior literary societies for young women, held their joint anniversary meeting in the main chapel the evening of the 21st. The girls delightfully entertained with an interesting and well-prepared program. The Misses Elsie Gray and Margaret Todd, the two society presidents, officiated for the evening. The program was as follows:

Paper, "The Art of Play," Cora Shireman.

Reading, Bess DeBord.

Music—Quartette, Misses Carruthers, Beecher, Stevens, and Holaday.

Essay, "Having Time," Della Holaday.

Reading, Bernice Chase.

Original Story, Margaret Todd.

Piano Solo, Florence Stevens.

All the numbers showed good thought and careful preparation and commanded well-deserved applause. The girls are looking to a good year in Society and we are certain they have made an excellent introduction.

MISSION BANDS SPEAK

Last Sunday evening, the regular chapel exercises were dispensed with and an interesting hour and a half spent listening to representatives of the Foreign Mission and the Home Mission Band, both student organizations. The former makes a study of the needs of the foreign fields and pledges its members to give their lives to the foreign service, the latter studies the needs of our own country and the mountain region and is likewise pledged to make this home field their field of service.

The meeting was called at 7:00 p. m., one-half hour earlier than the regular chapel hour. President Frost had charge introducing the different speakers. The Foreign Mission Band was represented by the Misses Chase, Carruthers, Davis and Porter and the Messrs. Hoagland, Whitaker, Benfield, and Dr. Mossman. Messrs. Sparks, Ambrose, Hannah, Miller and Miss Daniels, represented the Home Mission Band. Mr. Robert Spence also spoke on Agriculture in the Mountains.

All the speeches were short, interesting and to the point. They brought home with vital force the needs and demands of both home and foreign missions.

The mission field voices a great call for active Christian service and we are glad so many are already enlisted in so good a cause.

UNION CHURCH NEWS.

Next Sunday is Communion Sunday.

Secy. and Mrs. Vaughn, Prof. Messner, Misses Atzenhoefer, Higgins and Harwood were received into membership last Sunday.

The Rev. S. C. Johnson and wife are holding a series of meetings at Narrow Gap.

C. E. Prayer Meeting Topic for Nov. 1st. Twelve Great Verses. XI. The Work Verse. Eccl. 9:10 (Consecration Meeting.)

DINNER PARTY

Prof. and Mrs. Jas. P. Faulkner, recently married, received a welcome to their home on Jackson St. in the form of a dinner party at the home of Prof. and Mrs. LeVant Dodge, on Monday evening last. The other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Virginia Sellers of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hallett of Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Christine McEwain of Wellsville, N. Y., and Miss Mary E. Welsh of the College.

FUR COAT LOST.

Baby's white fur coat lost between Boone St. and Walnut Meadow Pike. Any one finding same please return to R. J. Engle and be rewarded.

(ad) Mrs. Walter Viars.

EFFICIENCY CONFERENCE

Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, is the date for the Efficiency Conference in the M. E. Church of Berea. The initial meeting will be held in the church at 10 o'clock a. m. meetings also in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and preaching at 7 p. m.

All the officials of the church and the public are invited. Among the prominent speakers who will be in attendance on the conference will be Rev. J. M. Miley, D.D., Lexington, Ky., Rev. Wm. Jones, Ludlow, Ky., and Rev. O. G. Ragan, Lexington, Ky.



An Automobile Free to You

If you are lucky enough to submit the best article on

"Why 'Auto Boy' Suits are Better"

It costs you nothing to try. This machine is given away by the makers of "Auto Boy" Suits, for which we are local agents.

Price \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50

Bring in your boy, and let us fit him out. He will look well, feel good, and make you proud of him, in "Auto Boy" Clothes.

Contest blanks free.

RICHARDSON & COYLE
Berea, - - - Kentucky

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of THE CITIZEN, published Weekly, at Berea, Kentucky, for October 1, 1914.

Editor, Wm. G. Frost, Berea, Kentucky

Managing Editor, C. H. WERTENBERGER, Berea, Kentucky

Business Manager, " " "

Publishers, BEREAPUBLISHING CO., Berea, Kentucky.

OWNERS: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.)

BEREAPUBLISHING CO.

WILLIAM G. FROST, Berea, Kentucky 30%

HOWARD E. TAYLOR " " 30%

C. H. WERTENBERGER " " 40%

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.)

(Berea College holds certain promissory notes against the corporation.)

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of October, 1914.

JOHN F. DEAN, Notary Public

(My commission expires January 28th, 1918)

COLUMBUS BUGGIES and MOGULL WAGONS

Are the late arrivals which add two more members to the big family—American Fence, Oliver Chilled Plows, Foster Rangers and V.C. Fertilizers. Sold exclusively by

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Chestnut Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lengfeller and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scrivner are both receiving the congratulations of their friends over the arrival of baby daughters in their respective homes. They were both given their reception at the College Hospital and Oct. 28 will always be celebrated jointly as their birthday.

To Don Cotton Gowns to Aid Planters. Mrs. Annie Kincaid Dent of Yazoo City, La., has appealed to women of the south to aid cotton planters by wearing cotton gowns. More than a score of New Orleans women noted for their gowns have agreed to discard silks and fine clothes for cotton. The movement promises to be widespread.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the November term of the Madison County Court, which is the second day of November, W. W. Bush, and others will petition the Madison County Court to establish a new road viz:

To begin on the Barker lane at a point just south of the residence of John Hawkins, and to run thence in a westerly direction over the lands of W. W. Bush, a distance of about one-fourth of a mile, so as to connect with the present county road leading to the Berea and Kingston pike at a point near Hickory Plains School House. J. G. Baxter, (ad-18.) County Road Engineer.

Joe W. Stephens Meat Market

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
Fruits and Vegetables
Mill Feed, Flour and Meal

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE. GIVE US A CALL
Main Street, Berea

IF YOU PURPOSE

Opening a new bank account or shifting your old one, think "Berea National"—a clean, growing bank that is seeking your business on its record.

Capital \$25,000. Surplus and profits \$26,500.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK
BEREA, KENTUCKY

A Wise Man

The wise man always prepares for a run of hard luck. Anybody can get along when prices are good, when work is plentiful, when crops are good, when business is brisk, then it's all easy enough.

But the prudent, conservative, careful man looks into the future and steadily piles up a balance at the bank to be used as a reserve in case of disaster. Rest assured that the weather will not always be fair. Our bank is a good bank. We invite you to keep your reserve with us.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK
McKee, Kentucky

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey.)

CHAPTER XXI.

"What, have you not heard of the battle?" cried portly Don Juan, delighted to have a fresh listener. "Agua Negra has been taken and retaken, and the railroad will soon be repaired. My gracious! have you been out in the hills that long? Why, it was two weeks ago that the rebels captured the town by a coup, and eight days later the federals took it back."

"Ah, there has been a real war, Mr. Bud! You who have laughed at the courage of the Mexicans, what do you think of Bernardo Bravo and his men? They captured the last up train from Fortuna; loaded all the men into the ore cars and empty coaches; and while the federals were still in their barracks, the train ran clear into the station and took the town by storm."

"And eight days later, at sundown, the federals took it back. Ah, there was awful slaughter averted, señor! But for the fact that the fuse went out two hundred Yaqui Indians who led the charge would have been blown into eternity."

"Yes, so great was the charge of dynamite that the rebels had laid in their mine that not a house in Agua Negra would have been left standing if the fuse had done its work. Two tons of dynamite! Think of that, my friend!"

"But these rebels were as ignorant of its power as they were of laying a train. The Yaquis walked into the town at sundown and found it deserted—every man, woman and child had fled to Gadsden and the rebels had fled to the west."

"But listen, here was the way it happened—actually, and not as common report has it, for the country is all in an uproar and the real facts were never known. When Bernardo Bravo captured the town of Agua Negra the people acclaimed his hero."

"He sent word to the junta at El Paso and set up a new form of government. All was enthusiasm, and several Americans joined his ranks to operate the machine guns and can-

that the Yaquis are insufferable, thinking that it was their renown as fighters and not the news of the dynamite that drove all the soldiers from town."

"However, Agua Negra is once more in the hands of the government; the track is clear and most of the bridges repaired; so why quarrel with the Yaquis? While they are, of course, nothing but Indians, they serve their purpose in battle."

"Well, I guess yes!" responded Bud warmly. "Serve their purpose, eh? Where were these Mexican soldiers and their Spanish officers when the Yaquis were taking the town? And that was just like a dog-gone Mexican—setting that time-fuse and then not having it go off. More'n likely the poor yaps that fired it was so scared he couldn't hold a match—probably never lit it. Just dropped the match and run. They're a bum bunch, if you want to know what I think. I'd rather have a Yaqui than a hundred of 'em!"

"A hundred of whom?" inquired a cool voice behind him, and looking up Hooker saw the beautiful Gracia gazing out at him through the screen door.

"A hundred Mexicans!" he repeated, and Gracia murmured "Oh!" and was gone.

"Miss Aragon is very loyal to her country," observed Don Juan, but Hooker only grunted.

Somewhat, since those four Mexicans had come to his camp, he had soured on everything south of the line; and even the charming Gracia could not make him take back his words. If she had intended the remark as a challenge—a subtle invitation to follow her and defend his faith—she failed for once of her purpose, for if there was any particular man in Mexico that Bud hated more than another it was her false-hearted father.

Hooker had, in fact, thought more seriously of making her a half-orphan than of winning her good-will, and he lingered about the hotel, not to make love to the daughter, but to strike terror to Aragon.

The company being good, and a train being expected soon, Bud stayed over another day. In the morning, when he came down for breakfast, he found that Aragon had fled before him. With his wife, daughter and retinue, he had moved suddenly back to his home. Hooker grinned when Don Juan told him the news.

"Well, why not?" he asked, chuckling maliciously. "Here it's the middle of the rainy season and the war going on all summer and nary a rebel in sight. Where's that big fight you was telling about—the battle of Fortuna? You've made a regular fortune out of these refugees, Brachamonte, but I fail to see the enemy."

"Ah, you may laugh," shrugged the hotel-keeper, "but wait! The time will come. The rebels are lost now—some day, when you least expect it, they will come upon us and then, believe me, my guests will be glad they are here. What is a few weeks' bill compared to being held for ransom? Look at that rich Señor Luna, who was here for a time in the spring. Against my advice he hurried home and now he is paying the price. Ten thousand pesos it cost to save his wife and family, and for himself and son his friends advanced ten thousand more. I make no evil prophecies, but it would be better for our friend if he stayed on at my poor hotel."

"Whose friend?" inquired Bud bluffly, but Don Juan struck him upon the back with elephantine playfulness and hurried off to his duties.

As for Hooker, he tarried in town until he got his mail and a copy of the Sunday paper and then, well satisfied that the times were quiet and was a thing of the past, he ambled back to the Eagle Tail and settled down for a rest.

Flat on his back by the doorway he lay on his bed and smoked, reading his way through the lurid supplement and watching the trail with one eye. Since the fight with Aragon's Mexicans all his apprehensions had left him. He had written briefly to Phil and Kruger, and now he was holding the fort.

It had been a close shave, but he had escaped the cowardly assassins and had Aragon in his power. Not by any force of law, but by the force of fear and the gnawing weakness of Aragon's own evil conscience.

Aragon was afraid of what he had done, but it was the suspense which rendered him so pitiable. On a day he had sent four armed Mexicans to kill this Texan—not one had returned and the Texan regarded him sneeringly. This it was that broke the Spaniard's will, for he knew not what to think. But as for Bud, he lay on his back by the doorway and laughed at the funny page.

As he sprawled there at his reading, Amigo came in from the hills, and he, too, was content to relax. Gravely scanning the colored sheet, his dark face lighted up.

It was all very peaceful and pleasant, but it was not destined to last.

On the morning after they had laughed at the comic paper and decided that all the world was fair, Hooker and Amigo were squatting by the fire and eating a man's-size breakfast.

The creek, swollen by yesterday's torrential rain, had settled to a rivulet. The wind had not risen and the sun was just over the hill when, with a rush and a scramble, Amigo threw down his cup and was off in a flash for the rocks.

A moment later two men rode down the canyon, and then two more, and two more. It was a column of men, all armed with rifles, and they cast envious eyes at Copper Bottom as they halted before the camp. As for Bud, he saluted gravely, for he knew them for what they were.

These were the lost forces of Bernardo Bravo and Salazar, Rojas and the other bandit chiefs, and they marched, as he well knew, upon Fortuna. They marched quietly, and the great whistle had not blown.

It would make a rich prize, Fortuna, if they could take it by surprise! The ransom for the Spanish haciendas alone would amount to thousands of dollars, and the mine-owners could afford to pay anything in order to save their works.

A box of dynamite under the giant concentrator and the money would be produced at once, and yet the scoundrels halted at a one-man camp to steal a single horse.

A flicker of scorn passed over Hooker's face as the leader came dashing up, but the Texan greeted him with a slow smile.

"Buenos dias, general!" he said; "you have many men."

"Enough!" observed the "general" hurriedly, "but some in the rear are on foot. As I suppose you are in sympathy with our great cause, I will ask you for that horse. Of course, I will give you a receipt."

He fetched out a blank-book as he spoke and motioned to a ragged beggar at his heels. Bud checked the man's rush with a look.

"One moment!" he said, and as the soldier turned back his general glanced up sharply.

"Only this, Senior General," answered Bud. "You are welcome to anything I have—food, blankets, money—but I cannot give you that horse."

"But, señor!" protested the general, regarding him with arrogant pig eyes that glinted wickedly, "this poor soldier's feet are sore. Surely you would not make him walk. Only name your price and I will give you a receipt for him, but my man must have the horse."

There was a pause and men began to dismount and move in closer. At a word from their commander any one of them would draw and kill him, as Hooker very well knew, but his love for Copper Bottom made him obdurate.

"If the man is lame," he said, "I will give him another horse—but he cannot have this sorrel."

He stepped quickly over to the corral and turned with his back to the gate, while the commander spat out orders in Spanish and armed men came running.

"Senior," he said, advancing brusquely upon the defiant Hooker, "I must trouble you for that pistol."

"No, señor!" answered the cowboy, keeping his hand upon his gun, "not to you nor no man—and I'll never give it up to a Mexican!"

"Caral!" exclaimed the officer impatiently, "you are an American—not!"

"Not only that," rumbled Bud, drawing himself up in his pride, "I am a Tejano also, and if any man touches that horse I'll kill him!"

His voice trembled with anger, but his hand was steady and the Mexicans did not deceive themselves.

"Ha, un Tejano!" murmured the men who stood about, and one or two who had started to climb the fence thought better of it and dropped back to the ground.

Bud knew the fate of several men who had proclaimed themselves Americans to the insurgents—boastfully done, it was said to be the quickest way there was of drawing a Mexican bullet. But to be a Texan was different—somehow the very name suggested trouble to their minds and an Alamo fight to the death. Hooker saw that he had made an impression, and he was not slow to follow it up.

"If you need a horse," he said to the general, "let your man go up that arroyo and he will find one hobbled on the flat. Then give me your receipt for two hundred dollars gold and I will contribute a saddle."

It was a reasonable concession, under the circumstances, and, best of all, it saved the general's face. The hideous frown with which he had regarded the American changed suddenly to a look of pompous pride. He jerked an imperious head at his ragged retainer and drew forth his receipt-book with a flourish.

While he waited for the horse to appear he turned upon his snooping men and drove them to their mounts with curses. Evidently it was no sign of

to command in the army of the liberation, and the veiled mutterings of his followers showed that they were little better than tigers in leash.

Mounted upon horses, mules, and even burros; armed with every conceivable weapon from a musket to standard repeating rifles, they were a tatterdemalion army, more fit for "treason, stratagems and spoils" than the sterner duties of war.

Bud looked them over closely, well satisfied to have his back against a wall, and when the low-browed retainer came hurrying back with the horse he quickly took the worthless receipt and watched them on their way. Then, as the last camp-follower disappeared, he ran for his saddle and rifle and within a minute he was mounted and away.

There were rebels below him—very likely there were more to come—the only safe place for Copper Bottom was over the hills at Fortuna. Without stopping for path or trail, he headed straight northwest over the ridges, riding as the cowboys do when they rake the range for cattle. Hardly had he topped the first high crest when he came in sight of Amigo, loaded down with his cartridge-belts and carrying his heavy Mauser.

In a long, shambling trot the Yaqui was drifting along the hillside with the free grace of a wild creature, and when Hooker pulled down his horse to keep pace with him he laughed and motioned him on. Taking the lead, he loped on over hogback and barranca, picking out the best trail by instinct and setting such a pace that Bud was hard pressed to keep up with him.

He had heard it said that in the Yaqui country no white man, no matter how well he was mounted, could outdistance the Indians on foot, and now he knew it was true. But why this killing hate on the part of Amigo? He had neither friends nor kin in town; why, then, should he run so fast to warn them of the enemy?

They raked on, up one hill and down another, while the insurgents followed the canyon that swung to the south, and finally, in a last scramble, they mounted a rocky ridge and looked down upon old Fortuna.

Already the hard-driven peons were out in the fields at work and smoke was rising from the mescal still. Aragon was busy, but his labors would be worse than wasted if the red-flags took him prisoner. As Bud breathed his horse he hesitated whether to ride back and warn him or press on and notify Fortuna; but even for that brief spell the Yaqui could not wait.

"Adios," he said, coming close and holding out his black hand; "I go this way!" And he pointed along the ridge.

"But why?" said Bud, still at a loss to account for his haste. Then, seeing the reticence in the Indian's eyes, he thrust out his hand in return.

"Adios, Amigo mio!" he replied, and with a quick grip the Yaqui was gone.

With that same deceptive speed he shambled through the bushes, still lugging the heavy rifle and making for higher ground. Bud knew he had some purpose—he even had a sneaking idea that it was to take pot-shots at Captain del Rey—but six months in Mexico had made him careless, and he half hoped the Yaqui would win.

The captain had it coming to him for his brutality, but with Aragon it was different—Aragon had a wife and



Speed Was What Was Needed.

daughter—and, with the memory of Gracia in his mind, Bud sent his horse plunging down the ridge to warn them before it was too late.

There were some brush fences to be jumped, but Copper Bottom took them flying, and as they cut into the river trail he made the mud-puddles splash. Across the fields to the south Bud could see the peons running for cover—the insurgents must be in sight beyond the hills.

(To be continued)

SCIENCE'S LATEST POLAR WEAPONS

New Devices Carried by the Shackleton Expedition.

UNIQUE MOTOR SLEDGES.

Two of the Five Taken on Antarctic Quest Have Air Propellers—Enough Specially Prepared Food Packed in Sausage Skins to Last Through the 1,700 Mile Trip.

Air propelled motor sledges mounted on flat runners like skis form the main reliance of the antarctic expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, which is on its way to explore the great continent that surrounds the south pole. A writer in Popular Mechanics declares that in this and many other respects the expedition is better equipped with modern devices than any previous body of polar explorers has ever been.

Details of food supply, shelter and provisions for the general health and comfort of the members of the party have been worked out with scientific care, tested in the snowfields of northern Norway and pronounced perfect.

Five motor sledges will be taken. One of these has a fifty-five horsepower gasoline engine, another a forty horsepower. These two have air propellers, but for use against head winds they are also equipped with positive drive mechanism in the form of toothed drums attached at the rear to engage the ice and snow. In the extremely low temperatures of the antarctic the snow becomes as loose as dry sand, so these sledges are mounted on flat, skilike runners to prevent them from stalling.

Result of a Seven Day Test. In a seven day test in Norway one of these air propelled sledges, carrying six men, towed another sledge weighing 400 pounds and carrying two men, at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Only a thirty horsepower motor was used instead of the larger ones that have since been installed, with which a speed of twenty-two miles an hour up a 10 per cent grade with three men on board has been made.

Two other sledges have the positive drive only and are expected to cover about fifty miles a day each as against the 75 to 100 miles of the aero sledges. The engines of these are water cooled, and the water jackets are piped to steam cooking appliances, so that food may be heated while on the march.

Scientifically Devised Rations. The food problem of the Shackleton expedition is a particularly difficult one. Food supplies for the entire journey of 900 miles from Weddell sea to the pole and 800 miles from the pole to Ross sea must be taken along, whereas most polar explorers are able to make caches of food for use on the return journey. So a scientifically devised ration, on which the members of the party have already subsisted for days at a time, has been prepared and enough of it packed in sausage skins for easier transportation to last through the 1,700 mile trip.

Each man will receive thirty-six ounces of food daily, instead of the three pounds which is the average consumption. In this will be six ounces of lard, four ounces of sugar and two ounces of a mixture of dried milk, protein and oats. The rest of the ration consists of Brazil nuts, almonds and beechnuts mixed with oil and dried milk. The fat content of the ration is larger than the normal for temperate climates, since the low temperature will place a severe strain on the heat producing elements of the body, which can only be kept up to normal by plenty of fat foods.

Just Because She Loves Him. In the September American Magazine Katherine Holland Brown, writing a story entitled "Aunt Jane and the Lion-Tamer," tells about a girl named Elizabeth Ann who is going to marry a man named Jerry Ledyard. Jerry is somewhat of a pioneer and is going to take his bride as far away as Ecuador on a business adventure which may or may not turn out well. This does not disturb Elizabeth Ann in the least, however. It does not seem sensible that Elizabeth Ann should do this, but she is going to do it just the same. Her brother puts it this way to her:

"I don't give a whoop for instances. The fact remains that you're going to leave us all, and go streaking off to the ends of the earth with that visionary cub. You'll put up with all sorts of privations, and never realize how miserable you are, just because you think he's the whole thing. Worse, you'll keep right on thinking he's the whole thing. You'll shut your eyes to his failures, you'll gloat over his successes, you'll stick by him like glue. And no matter how tough a life you must face in that wilderness, you'll bluff it out and pretend you love it. I know you."

With Shepherd's Checks. A smart frock is made with a loose bodice of velvet in shepherd's checks of black and brown. There is a skirt with a deep facing of the velvet, over which hangs a long, gathered tunic of chiffon banded at the bottom with three stripes of the velvet.

FANCIES OF FASHION

STYLE THAT HAS FOUND FAVOR IS TO REMAIN.

Organdie Collar With Attached Vest One of the Features of the Mode—Dainty and Attractive Neckwear Being Shown.

With so much approval has fashion stamped the sheer and flaring organdie collar, with the attached vest, that it is reappearing this season, reassured of its success. Many adaptations, however, are introduced in the new models. That by simply adding a collar and vest of this sort a new lease on life can be given to any garment that has once lost its first freshness has become such an assured fact with the woman of



practical mind that she is loath to set aside a fashion that has become of so much importance to her.

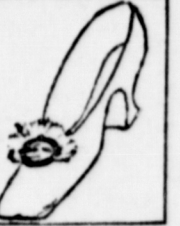
Never has daintier or more attractive neckwear been designed than at the present time, and whether it be domestic or imported, we care not, so long as it is modish and becoming. The models are clever versions of the new ideas in neckwear, and the magic suggestion carried out in vivid stripes marks one of the new and inexpensive variety. This vest, with collar attached, ready to baste on any "rock," sells for a comparatively small sum.

Another pretty suggestion is a decided novelty of the season, made of a lightweight linen, the edges and revers being scalloped in a colored floss.

The vest fastens down the front with large pearl buttons. These vests are rather expensive, but can be made very inexpensively by the woman with nimble fingers. Among the neckwear we also come across a novelty in the way of neck ruffs, if by such name this little collarette can be styled. In reality it is merely a little choker collar of ribbon covered with plaited chiffon, while the top is finished with a narrow edging of ostrich plumes. This collar, which is carried out in the prescribed colors of the season, fastens on one side with a coquettish little bow.

Gay Roman stripes still play a prominent part in the season's fancies, as illustrated by one of the new belts, which show a combination of leather and brightly colored striped silk. The belt and buckle are of silk, while tabs of the leather are suggested for ornamenting the front. The new belts continue to be extreme in width, but are soft and pliable, crushing into graceful folds.

For novelty in footwear we must hark back to the sixteenth century, when the soft, high-heeled shoes worn by the women were finished with a blunt, square toe. The few imported shoes that have arrived here have the appearance of the end of the shoe being cut entirely off. They are neither pretty nor becoming to the foot, and it will be a wrench for mildred to discard her dainty pointed slippers for this substitute.



DICTATES OF FASHION

The high hairdressing has made fashionable many beautiful combs and pins.

Stiffly starched linen collars of the upstanding variety are considered smart.

Plaids and checks of many sorts are in favor, especially for coats and vests.

Some of the new tulle and batiste lingerie gowns have foundation skirts which suggest Turkish trousers.

Some of the velvet street costumes have extremely long coats, reaching nearly to the hem of the gown.

On navy and black utility coats, collars of changeable taffeta or broad stripes are used to give a little color.

Printed voile appears in so many designs and the combination of colors is so alluring every woman will surely want a blouse of this material.

The latest blouses are extremely simple in line. Tucks, bands of insertion, frills and rows of hemstitching are the varieties of trimming most favored.

Shirt waists of white organdie, to which are attached men's waistcoats of white pique, with pockets at the waist line and flat silver buttons, are a novelty that deserves attention.

With Shepherd's Checks. A smart frock is made with a loose bodice of velvet in shepherd's checks of black and brown. There is a skirt with a deep facing of the velvet, over which hangs a long, gathered tunic of chiffon banded at the bottom with three stripes of the velvet.



The Artillery Drove Them Back.

non. As for the federals, they occupied the country to the east and attempted a few sallies, but as they had nothing but their rifles, the artillery drove them back.

Then, as the battle ceased, the rebels began to celebrate their victory. They broke into the closed cantinas, disobeying their officers and beginning the looting of the town, and while half of their number were drunk the federals, being informed of their condition, suddenly advanced upon them, with the Yaquis far in the lead.

"They did not shoot, those Yaquis; but, dragging their guns behind them, they crept up through the bushes and dug pits quite close to the lines. Then, when the rebels discovered them and manned their guns, the Yaquis shot down the gunners."

"Growing bolder, they crept farther to the front—the rebels became disorganized, their men became mutinous—and at last, when they saw they would surely be taken, the leaders buried two tons of dynamite in the trenches by the bull-ring and set a time-fuse, to explode when the Yaquis arrived."

"The word spread through the town like wildfire—all the people, all the soldiers fled every which way to escape—and then, when the worst was expected to happen, the dynamite failed to explode and the Yaquis rushed the trenches at sundown."

"Did those Yaquis know about the dynamite?" inquired Bud.

"Know!" repeated Don Juan, waving the thought away; "not a word! Their commanders kept it from them, even after they discovered the mine. And now the Indians are making boasts; they are drunk with the thought of their valor and claim that the rebels fled from them alone."

"The roadmaster came into town this morning on a velocipede and said

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

O power to do; O baffled will!
O prayer and action! ye are one.
Who may not strive, may yet fulfill
The harder task of standing still,
And good but wished with God is done.

—J. G. Whittier.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

But for some trouble and sorrow, we should never know half the good there is about us.

Poverty has its whims and shows of taste, as wealth has.—Dickens.

IDEAL SCHOOL LUNCHEON.

Ideals are like stars, we may not reach them, but they are fine guides.



A good luncheon for any child is one which is easy to digest, so that when he goes back to study the brain will be ready to accomplish its work.

The most popular kindergarten luncheon is fruit. A dainty sandwich of home-made bread with a filling of sliced bananas and nutmeats, with an orange, is a most satisfying and delicious luncheon. Other combinations of sandwich filling are chopped dates, with an apple to eat with the sandwich. Fig and walnut sandwich with a pear, or a bunch of grapes with a jelly sandwich. These may be given in rotation, so that there need be no monotony. A fetching little basket will help a great deal in the pleasure of a lunch. Oranges may be peeled and each section wrapped in paper. Pears and apples may be cored and put together with toothpicks. All sandwiches should be likewise wrapped in oiled paper.

If proper attention is given to combining a sweet sandwich with a sour fruit and a sweet fruit with a sour sandwich, candy will not be so much craved. A little candy at the end of a meal is all right, but it should never be eaten first.

A generous piece of candy after the noon meal will generally satisfy the natural desire of every child for sweets.

When sweet fruits are not to be served, cookies and gingerbread will take their place. A sandwich filling of chopped peanuts and mayonnaise dressing will be a good one to accompany the cake.

For the older boy or girl who cannot go home for the noon meal a greater variety and more substantial food should be served. Sandwiches, of course, may be so filling and of such a variety that one need not fear a lack of variety.

On cold days more sugar and fats should be served. In warm weather lemonade and grape juice are better drinks than hot milk or cocoa. A cake of maple sugar or a square of milk chocolate is far better for any child than pie or rich cake.

Nellie Maxwell.

SOUPS EASY TO MAKE

PALATABLE AND ECONOMICAL ADDITIONS TO THE MENU.

Enable Housewife to Utilize Leftover Materials Which Could Not Be Otherwise Employed—Three of the Best Recipes.

Prices of foodstuffs are keeping wonderfully normal, but it behooves the housekeeper in these uncertain times to learn to make the very best use of the supplies which she obtains, so that she can supply nutritious meals at the lowest possible cost. Soups provide a great deal of nutrition, and in making them cooked bones, whether of meat or fish, make a really good basis for the stock, while the water in which vegetables have been cooked is also excellent for soups.

Into the stock pot can go all meat trimmings, bones, carcasses and giblets of poultry and game, all rinds and trimmings of tongue, ham and bacon, all liquids in which meat or vegetables have been cooked and all strippings of vegetables.

All these should be properly trimmed, rinsed and put into the stock pot. Simmer, but do not boil the soup. Ten minutes' rapid boiling will cloud a kettleful of soup. Do not add the vegetables until the last hour of cooking. The delicate flavoring of both meats and vegetables is easily

driven off in the steam if they are boiled rapidly or cooked too long.

An easily prepared and cheap soup is made as follows: Place some bones, cooked or uncooked, in a pot with an onion, two carrots and two sliced turnips, two stalks of parsley, a little pepper and salt, and pour in sufficient water to just cover them all. Bring this all just to a boil, then draw the pan to the side of the fire, and let the contents simmer for two to three hours. Now cook and blend one-half an ounce of dripping and three-fourths ounce of flour. Strain the liquor on to this, stirring well. Then put all back on to the fire and simmer for fifteen minutes, and serve.

To make an inexpensive vegetable soup slice down half a carrot, half a turnip and one onion and fry them in one-half an ounce of clarified dripping for five minutes; then lift them out, make the fat hot again and fry in it one-half an ounce of flour until a brown color. Take the pan from the fire, add one and one-half pints of stock, stirring over the fire until it boils and is smooth, then put in the vegetables, a bunch of herbs and a little salt, and let all simmer until the vegetables are tender. Lift out the bunch of herbs and serve the soup.

This is a good onion soup: Peel and cut up rather small three good-sized onions and cook them in two ounces of dripping in a covered pan for one hour until tender, then moisten with one and a half pints of hot water in which a cauliflower or beans have been cooked or even plain water. Add some slices of bread cut diagonally and season with pepper and salt. Cover the pan again and let the contents simmer for at least an hour. Crush the onions through a sieve and just before serving gradually add a tablespoonful of grated cheese, stirring rapidly into the soup to blend.

Epicurean Croquettes.

Soak a flannel haddle one hour, using milk and water in equal parts to cover, then put in oven and let stand for 30 minutes; drain and separate into flakes. There should be one and three-fourths cupfuls. Cook one tablespoonful of chopped shallot, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped green and red peppers in three tablespoonfuls of butter five minutes, add one-third of a cupful of flour and one cupful of milk. Stir in flannel haddle, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika and a few grains of pepper. Cool, shape, crumb and fry.

Pickled Fish.

Cut the fish up into convenient pieces, rub them well with salt, and let them lie for a few hours. Then put in a pan with water to cover them and bring to a boil. When boiling move the kettle back where they will boil slowly from three to five minutes, but not longer, or the bits will fall to pieces. Lift the pieces out carefully and pack them in a crock, putting a thin layer of sliced onions between each layer of fish, and while still hot pour cold spiced vinegar over to cover them.

Sour Milk Johnny Cake.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of flour mixed with one cupful of cornmeal; add half a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of sour milk, and two well-beaten eggs. Turn the mixture into a well-buttered pan and bake in a hot oven. Sour cream may be substituted for sour milk.

Marguerites.

Whites of three eggs, one quart of peanuts (in shell), one teaspoonful vanilla, one and one-half or two cupfuls powdered sugar; beat whites of eggs very stiff, chop peanuts rather fine; mix all together and drop on saltine crackers, brown lightly in oven.

About Kid Gloves.

Always powder the inside of new gloves before wearing them, as it makes them easier to slip on. It also prevents the dye of colored ones from staining the hands.

Influence of the Mind on the Body

In the September Woman's Home Companion Ralph Waldo Trine, writing an article entitled "What Is Youth?—What After Youth?" shows as follows the powerful influence of the mind on the body:

"A man is handed a telegram. He is eating and enjoying his dinner. He reads the contents of the message. Almost immediately afterward, his body is a-tremble, his face either reddens or grows 'ashy white,' his appetite is gone; such is the effect of the mind upon the stomach that it literally refuses the food; if forced upon it, it may reject it entirely.

"A message is delivered to a lady. She is in a genial, happy mood. Her face whitens; she trembles and her body falls to the ground in a faint, temporarily helpless, apparently lifeless. Such are the intimate relations between the mind and body.

"Great stress, or anxiety, or fear, may in two weeks' or even in two days' time, so work its ravages that the person looks ten years or even twenty years older. A person has been long given to worry, or perhaps to worry in extreme form though not so long; a well-defined case of indigestion and general stomach trouble, with a generally lowered and sluggish vitality has become pronounced and fixed.

Children's Column
PERFUMES
OF FLOWERS.

"How sweet these flowers smell!" you say as you hold them up for your playmates to inhale the delicate odor. Then you take them home and put them in water, and all day long those flowers continue to fill the room with their perfume.

Something must leave the flower to make this odor, yet the flower does not seem to get any smaller. It must give off something of itself to the air around it or you could not smell it.

The perfume of the flower comes from what we call a volatile oil—that is, an oil that will evaporate if it is exposed to the air. Some oils do not evaporate easily, and you might leave a drop of sewing machine oil on a piece of glass and find it there days and days afterward.

The most common of the volatile oils is turpentine, which comes direct from the trees. As these oils are continually passing into the air the supply must be continually renewed. You can smell turpentine or benzine instantly if it is left open in a room, and in a short time it will all disappear or evaporate, and a glass of benzine would soon be empty, as it would all go off in smell. You cannot smell sewing machine oil unless you put it very close to your nose.

The flowers that give perfumes to the air are continually renewing their supply of volatile oil, which is very useful to the plant in two ways. In the first place the odor kills the tiny insects that attack the flower and would otherwise destroy it, and in the second place the delicate perfume attracts insects that carry the pollen from one flower to the other.

It is the flower that turns to seed and the seed that falls to the ground and produces other flowers in due time, but in many flowers these seeds require something from another flower to make them grow, and this something is brought to them by various insects that fly about, attracted by the brilliant colors of the flowers and their odor.

Some flowers have no perfume or a disagreeable one, and these do not require the service of insects. Some of the smallest flowers, which are difficult to find and might be overlooked, have a very attractive perfume, which induces the insects to hunt them up. The violet is one of these modest little ones, and its perfume is among the most delicate of all.

So you see the odor of the flowers that you like so much is not entirely for your benefit. There are millions of tiny insects in the world that enjoy it just as much as you do, and even if their noses are very small compared to yours they know a good thing when they smell it.

How the Pony Got Shod.

Billy was a fine pony, brought from Shetland for a little boy to ride to and from school, as the distance was too great to walk. When Billy first came he was barefoot, and when he began his daily journeys he was shod for the first time.

The blacksmith who put on the shoes lived quite a long distance from Billy's home, and the pony had never been over the road but on the day he went to be shod. A few weeks after the blacksmith saw Billy, without halter or bridle, coming up the road toward the shop.

Thinking the pony had strayed away, the blacksmith turned him round and threw stones at him to make him go back toward home.

The pony trotted off, but the blacksmith had only fairly got to work again when he heard a noise, and, looking up, there stood Billy at the door.

This time, before driving him away, the blacksmith took a look at his feet and found that Billy had lost a shoe. He at once made a new one and put it on and then waited to see what Billy would do.

The pony looked at the blacksmith for a moment as if asking whether he was done; then he pawed to see if the new shoe was all right, gave a neigh for a "Thank you, sir," and set off for home on a brisk trot. His master knew nothing about the matter until next day.

Egg and Fan Race.

This is supposed to be a child's game, but their elders have been known to take part in it and find it amusing.

Have a blown eggshell and a fan for each one of the players. Choose a certain strip of carpet for the race course and place the eggshells at the starting point. At a given signal all start for the goal, each one propelling his individual shell by judiciously fanning it, the fanners being on each side of the race course and not encroaching upon it.

Of course the first one to reach the goal is the winner. Those blown "off the track" are out of the race. The shells should be dyed different colors or marked in some way so that each player may know his own egg.

"Any type of thought that prevails in our mental lives will in time produce its correspondences in our physical lives. As we understand better these laws of correspondences, we will be more careful as to the types of thoughts and emotions we consciously, or unwittingly, entertain and live with. The great bulk of all diseases are generated in the body through certain states and conditions of mind."

BITTERNESS WITH JOY

SWEETNESS ALWAYS IN THE COMING AND DEPARTING.

Misses From Absent Children Serve to Gladden Mother Who Must for a Time Be Parted From Those She Loves.

"The last chick has gone!" Mrs. Cambury opened the long window and walked out on the terrace. Yesterday morning "Pat" had stood there by her side—Patricia, the youngest, the last to leave the old home. Today the wedding bustle was over and the house was empty. Mrs. Cambury shaded her eyes with her hand and looked down into the rambling garden. Even more than the house, it brought her boys and girls back before her. Now they belonged to the world and she was alone. Into her heart came the bitterness of motherhood—the having and the losing.

"Miss Pat told me to give you this as soon as you came down this morning," said Martha, the maid. Her eyes saw the tear her mistress wiped away hastily.

"Poor dear, I don't wonder!" she thought. "There never was a finer set of boys and girls."

She put Patricia's letter in the hand that Mrs. Cambury held out, eagerly. "Dearest Mother," the letter ran, "I can't help going, because of Edwin; but I shall not forget one of the things you've lived to teach us, and I'll try to make a home for Edwin as sweet as the home you've made for us."

The postman's knock broke in. "Three letters," Martha announced, with the freedom of long service. "And I wonder whether they didn't do it a-purpose," she muttered, as she went back to the kitchen. She knew the handwriting on every one of the three.

Mrs. Cambury's face flushed with pleasure. They had all written, the children who had gone away from her.

From a mission station in India, Ralph wrote: "I wonder whether you are exulting today over the fact that there will be one more center from which your influence will spread out, or whether Pat's departure seems nothing but the chipping off of another bit of the perfect home life. Did I ever tell you—no, I know I have not—that the six little lads in our orphanage look forward to the 'unlighted hour' just as eagerly as we did at home? I think they get nearer to me, and I to them, in those talks in the dimness. That 'unlighted hour,' when you gave yourself to us entirely, was always the best in the whole day. It is not given up, dear. It has taken root out here in India."

Maggie, the young mother, sent a comical little story of her babies, and of nursery difficulties.

"Thanks to your training, I can afford to laugh," she said. "There is no emergency in my nursery that I cannot meet. Half a dozen mothers round here, who envy me my independence, are learning from me. So you see your influence does not stop with my babies, but bids fair to go on indefinitely."

From a school in the West, Rupert wrote: "I can never thank you enough for your boundless patience with and faith in a certain trying boy. Optimism, caught from you, cheers and encourages my pupils."

Mrs. Cambury looked up. "It is very bitter, and very sweet, to be a mother," she said.—Youth's Companion.

Her Art Not Appreciated.

Varnishing day at the Royal Academy is always an important and interesting function. Canvases and panels that have been thrived enough to absorb the oil from the whole or portions of the pictures painted upon them have once more the luster of their first painting restored by these pick-me-ups.

Members of the year's hanging committee are always at hand on these occasions to consider suggestions and complaints about their recent labors. The chief complaint this year was by a lady who found her work had been hung horizontally instead of vertically. Unkind friends cautioned her that possibly it had been accepted on the horizontal understanding.

"How much is this picture worth?" asked the salesman.

"That depends," replied the dealer. "How much is the man who wants to buy it worth?"—Washington Star.

Little Miss — advertised a reward for the return of her pet fox terrier on Tuesday.

On Wednesday she recovered her own "Bouncer" and eight other dogs.

Want ads are go-getters.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 16, 1914....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 4, 1914	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 6, 1915.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 17, 1915	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course).....	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opened September 16, 1914. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Oct. 26.—Several of the young folks from this vicinity attended the pie supper at Bobtown Saturday evening. Miss Florence Mitchell, who has been quite sick, is able to be out again. — The Blue Lick base ball team played the last game of the season at Johnson's park with White Station, Saturday afternoon. The score stood 7 to 0 at the finish in favor of Blue Lick. — W. J. Tisdale is repairing the old store house and will go in to the grocery business presently. — All members of the Blue Lick base ball club be at Ogg's Studio next Saturday afternoon at one o'clock with uniforms.—Croquet seems to be the leading game around the springs now. — Vester Evans with two or three immediate friends motored over to Lexington last Thursday. — Everybody is looking forward to the opening of the hunting season.

Big Hill

Big Hill, Oct. 26. — A series of meetings are being held at Narrow Gap, by Rev. Johnson and wife. — Sunday school is progressing nicely at this place.—Martha Lucas gave a bean hulling last week which all enjoyed, and she got all her beans hulled. — We are sorry to hear of Mrs. Tipton Chastain being sick, but glad to hear she is better.—Nannie Johnson is going to have a pie supper at Log Cabin school house next Friday night. All come.—The pie supper at Bob Town was quite a success.

Coyle

Coyle, Oct. 25.—We are having very nice weather for this time of the year.—Cutting corn is all the go. —Candas and Nettie Powell were shopping in Richmond Friday.—Miss Ethel B. Todd who has been in Columbus, Ohio, for the past two years returned home last week.—John Black purchased three calves from J. Powell for \$123.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Adams were in Richmond Saturday.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Oct. 26.—We are having a series of meetings conducted by the Revs. Childers and Cornelison at the Baptist Church this week.—Corn is damaging in this part considerable.—Tobacco has been damaged by the late rains.—Leonard Sparks charged with the killing of Wade Herd stands indicted and trial set for Wednesday, 28th.—James Lunsford, who has been holding a revival at Fox has returned home and reports thirty additions.—Mayfre Azbill, the daughter of C. M. Azbill, has been very low with fever but is now improving.—Mr. Frank Jones has bought a piece of land off the Curt Benze place on the Berk Road and will build on same. Corn is rated at \$3.25 per barrel.

Kingston

Kingston, Oct. 26.—Dr. Clarence D. Hawkins of Richmond, formerly of Indiana, has located in Kingston. —Mr. and Mrs. Arch Hamilton of Speedwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Manious of Big Hill, were guests at the home of Mr. M. B. Flannery Sunday. —Mr. Willie Parks and family of Richmond visited Mr. and Mrs. Curt Parks Sunday.

JACKSON COUNTY Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Oct. 26.—Cutting corn, saving fodder and making sorghum is the order of the day.—David Durham, our new merchant, has a new supply of goods.—Uncle Henry Cook, who has been sick for some time, is improving.—Saturday was general law day here; and Magistrate, M. H. Smith, made the boys "stand-around."—School at this place is progressing nicely, with an average of about sixty.—Rev. G. P. Hacker is conducting meeting at Knob this week. He will preach at this place on his return home.—Dr. Martin addressed a large audience at this place, the 14th, inst. He gave a splendid talk on health, agriculture, education, etc. He thinks brains are the best fertilizer and doctor. —Uncle Riddle Durham, mail carrier, from Sand Gap, to McKee became excited about the war a few days ago and forgot his mail pockets, leaving them at McKee. However, he missed them before he arrived here and went in search of them.—Jesse Durham has returned from Hamilton, Ohio.—Mrs. Dr. Settle who went to the hospital at Berea sometime ago is at home again. Her many friends are glad to see her in much better health.—The Brockman brothers, William and George, have returned from their trip of recreation, looking much improved.

Carico

Carico, Oct. 26.—Bro. James Lunsford failed to fill his regular appointment last Sunday at Flat Top. There was a large crowd disappointed.—Mr. M. J. Reynolds is in this vicinity taking pictures and is getting much work.—Mr. Fritz Hugh of Willmore is here on a vacation and fishing expedition.—Mr. Sam Roberts caught a fine fish last week. —Mr. John Shelton is no better at this writing.—Mr. A. J. Simpson was running out land for S. R. Roberts and John Summers last Saturday.—Mr. Arte McDaniel is planning to move to Rockcastle County soon.—Uncle Gilbert is here on a fishing exhibition and is sick and not able to fish any.—Mr. Ed Roberts caught a fine string of fish Saturday.—Mrs. Lucinda Crady is expected from Louisville this week.—Mr. Charley Hays has come from the U. S. army. —Mr. Hiram Glass is building a fine barn for J. W. Angle.—People are complaining about their corn rotting very badly.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Oct. 26.—We are having lots of wet weather and corn moulding and rotted in the shock. —The Rev. Johnson preached at Gray Hawk Saturday night also Sunday. His appointment is always the fourth Sunday.—The Baptists are planning to build them a church house at Gray Hawk in the near future. There will be three church houses here Methodist, Missionary Baptist and Dutch Reform.—Mr. W. R. Engle, our hustling merchant, has just been down in the Blue Grass section looking out a location. —Mr. A. I. Pruiett is building a new warm house.—Mr. James Brumbach has bought the Uncle George Robinson farm. He is building a fine new barn.

CLAY COUNTY Burning Springs

Burning Springs, Oct. 22.—Mr. D. S. Holley of Richmond, Ind., has gone to Michigan as shipping agent for the potato growers. Mr. Holley has been here for three months assisting the farmers in organizing a canning factory and a fruit growers association.—Mrs. Fayette Rawlings has been suffering from heart failure of late.—Mr. Steve Clarkston has sold his farm to Miss Haagan and will engage in the mercantile business at Sidell.—Mr. E. W. Hubbard has recently completed a very good barn that will keep his stock warm and dry.—Mr. W. H. Carmack returned from Ohio last night with his family. His son Grant is very low with typhoid fever.—Lucy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rice, writes from Illinois that she has recently married.—A large crowd gathered in the chapel last Tuesday night to hear the many good things Mr. Reynolds of Tyner, Jackson Co., had to tell them about agriculture and other things. He interested a number of the boys in uniting with the corn growers club. Much interest thru the county is being aroused by him for better farms, stock, etc.—A son of Mr. Cowan of Samuel Creek met with a horrible accident while grinding cane. The boy's head was crushed by the heavy beam causing almost instant death. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. —Our moonlight schools will soon hold another session for the benefit of those interested in education. The teachers hope to have all able to read and write this school year.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Oct. 24.—The series of meetings closed at Clear Creek without any additions to the church.—Henry Abney who has been on the sick list is able to be out again.—C. C. Thomas returned from Coxton, Harlan County, where he has been working in the mines.—Several of the boys from around here who have been cutting corn in the Blue Grass have returned.—Messrs. Jas. Shearer and Oscar Thomas went below to cut corn the first of this week.

Rockford

Rockford, Oct. 25.—We have had some heavy rains in this section of the country with very high waters—the mail being delayed by same.—Mr. Grover Thomas was in Rockford today with other friends.—H. E. Bullen was on the sick list this week, but is able to be out again.—J. J. Martin is building a coal and wood house. This is what every farmer needs.—Farmers have been very much delayed in wheat sowing on account of the heavy rain.—Corn seems to be damaging very badly. — The Macedonia Sunday

Don't say Flour to your merchants, say "I want Zaring's Patent Flour" then you are sure of the best biscuit.

School had a Children's Day, October 25, and it is reported all had a good time.—C. N. Todd was at Daddie Todd's last week to get a load of apples. Daddie Todd sells apples rain or shine.—It looks like everybody would subscribe for The Citizen.

POWELL COUNTY Stanton

Stanton, Oct. 26.—J. C. W. Beckham spoke to a large crowd here last week.—Rev. L. F. Martin and J. T. Adams are holding a protracted meeting at North Bend about 1 mile north of Stanton.—Gus Frazier and John Chanly who are working in Breathitt county returned home for a few days.—About 25 moonlight schools opened in Powell county last Monday with a large attendance.—The Senior class of Stanton College gave a fine rendition of Macbeth last Friday night in the College chapel to a full house.—A large crowd of young people went from here to an oyster supper at Clay City last Saturday night.

Clay City

Clay City, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart who has conducted the

his mother who is very ill.—Miss Mary Eversole is improving from an attack of typhoid.—Bent Reynolds has moved to his farm near Maulden, Jackson county.—Raymond Davidson who is teaching on the left hand fork on Cow Creek went home last Friday at Maulden. He was accompanied by Paul Gabbard. —Mr. and Mrs. Rob Behymer are the parents of a fine baby girl.—Mrs. Barbara Winter and Mrs. Vanetta Gabbard went to Boonesville Wednesday to see Mrs. Winter who is very ill.—Lucy Gabbard writes from Berea that she is liking school splendidly.—J. W. Langley, Rep. candidate for Congress, spoke at Rice-town today at 10:30 and at this place at 2:30 in the interest of his candidacy.

Sulphur Springs

Sulphur Springs, Oct. 24.—Dr. Gibson of Lerose was visiting the sick at this place this week.—Many from here attended the Sunday School Convention at Lower Buffalo last Sunday.—The Saints have just closed a successful meeting at Lerose.—Arch Brandenburg was at home for a short visit from his

A LOFTIER RACE SHALL RISE

These things shall be: A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong
To spill no drop of blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm,
On earth, and fire, and sea and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live with comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mold,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song
When all the earth is paradise.

There shall be no more sin, no shame,
Though pain and passion slow may die;
For man shall be at one with God
In bonds of firm necessity.

—John Addington Symonds.

Teachers' Institute at Stanton last week visited her sister, Mrs. McGlone, last Friday.—Doe Phillips made a business trip to Winchester last week.—Mrs. J. W. Williams made a business trip to Lexington last week.—Mr. Wm. Medlock and daughter left for Jackson Monday.

Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, Oct. 22.—This year's corn crop proves to be the best produced in this valley (Hardwick's Creek) in the past ten years, and the prices are holding good around \$3.00 per bbl.—Cattle sales at Mt. Sterling Court, Monday, October 19, were dull. Several of our traders brought their cattle back.—Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Baker are rejoicing over their new born girl Saturday night, Oct. 17th.—Powell county Institute was in session last week conducted by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, the great "moonlight school" organizer of Rowen Co. She has made some good efforts to start the "moonlight" spirit in Powell.—The Swan-Day Lumber Co's store at Clay City, Ky., was broken into and several things missing but not to any great loss.—The infant child of Kiser Larison died Tuesday, Oct. 20. It was buried Wednesday in the Kennon cemetery.

OWSLEY COUNTY Cow Creek

Cow Creek, Oct. 23.—The farmers are through saving fodder sowing wheat and making molasses.—R. W. Winter was called to Booneville Tuesday evening to see

work at Quicksand.—Thurman and Daniel Brandenburg were at Mt. Sterling on business Monday.—The election is beginning to receive much attention. Wilson appears to have the favor of this section.—Hon. John W. Langley, member of Congress, is making campaigning speeches throughout the county.—Sunday school seems to be growing.—Several from here attended the speaking at Booneville last week, J. C. W. Beckham being the speaker.—Joel Cephas Brandenburg is doing quite a lot of carpenter work for James S. Brandenburg of Lower Buffalo.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Oct. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shockley are rejoicing over the arrival of a little girl, Mary Elizabeth. —Misses Pearl and Clara Hudson gave a social Saturday night.—Miss Sallie Ogg, who was operated on at Berea Hospital by Dr. Robinson nearly two weeks ago, is doing reasonably well and will be home in a very few days.—Mrs. Hensley, who has pellagra is much improved thanks to Dr. Botkins.—Harvey James is baling hay when the weather permits.—So much rain is damaging corn considerably.—Mrs. Serena Ogg and Mrs. Charlie Anderson attended the funeral and burial of Mrs. Sallie Cornelison last Wednesday at Berea.

BELL COUNTY Colmar

Colmar, Oct. 26.—The Misses Elsie Jones and Leita Castle made a trip

to Middlesboro Thursday of last week.—Iva and Charlie Campbell, who have been very low with fever are improving.—Because of some conveniences about which the change would bring, Mr. Cyrus Short and Prof. P. W. Wallum changed schools. Mr. Short teaching the Clear Fork school of Colmar, and Prof. Wallum finishing the school at Linda.—Mr. Gillis Turner leaves this afternoon for Middlesboro on a business trip.—Beginning tonight, Oct. 26, there will be conducted a revival at the Baptist Church.—The revival will be conducted by Rev. W. T. Robbins and others.—Sunday School is progressing nicely here being held at Colmar in the morning and at the Clear Fork school house in the afternoon.—Mr. Ed Turner is planning to do some assessing this week.

ESTILL COUNTY Fitchburg

Fitchburg, Oct. 24.—Mr. H. E. and Marcus Howell are making a business trip to Reges.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Tipton entertained a number of friends Friday night.—Mr. B. F. Chatman spent a few days in Louisville this week buying his fall goods.

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Oct. 26.—Mr. W. C. Moores is having a well drilled.—Misses Bettie and Lora Skinner of Clark county have been spending the past two weeks with their many friends and relatives here.—J. T. Vaughn attended the national fox races at Winston last week.—Alva Stephens sold his farm to John Woosley for \$3700.—Misses Nannie Mae and Eva Harris gave a bean hulling to their young friends Thursday night.—Mrs. Delina Stone has gone to Richmond to undergo an operation.

LEE COUNTY Tribby

Tribby, Oct. 20.—Sorghum-making is all the go now in this vicinity.—Rev. Wm. Kendrick filled his regular appointment at Grays Chapel Sunday.—Mr. J. H. Farmer has gone down in Taylor and Garrard County's this week on business.—There will be service at Grays Chapel the third Sunday in every month.

MAP SHOWS PLAN FOR REDIVISION OF EUROPE.

It Purports to Represent Kaiser's and Allies' Intentions in Case of Victory.

Says a London Daily Telegraph correspondent in a dispatch from Rotterdam:

"A friend, just from Berlin, has brought back a map which explains in a popular manner what the German-ruled Europe should be like in the future and how the Germans believe the allies intend Europe shall be changed. "It will be news to the people of Scotland and Ireland that their countries are apparently to be left alone, but England is to be pushed into Devon and Cornwall. France is to become an extended Alsace, and Lorraine disappears, and Germany proper ends just beyond St. Petersburg. "Russia will consist of some swamps to the north, all the southern plains of the great empire of the czar being given either to Austria or formed into a united Poland under German protection."

Printed on the reverse side of this imaginative map is a fantastic outline of what some Germans think are the intentions of the allies. Englishmen will be pleased to learn their country intends to seize the northern provinces of Germany, including the Kiel canal, that they think of handing over the whole of Austria-Hungary to Serbia and that after pushing westward of Russia and eastward of France, Germany is to be left a tiny little spot on the map somewhere in the vicinity of Nuremberg.

RED CROSS WAR STAMPS.

Proposed For American Made Goods to Aid Fund For Wounded.

Acknowledging the receipt of a suggestion to swell the Red Cross fund for the war's wounded, made by an editor of the American Press Association, Robert W. De Forest, vice president of the American Red Cross society, says the plan proposed has been submitted to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the executive committee of the organization. The Red Cross society recently sent a vessel carrying surgeons and nurses besides a complete hospital equipment to minister to the wounded in the great armed conflict irrespective of nation. The money necessary to perform this great service to humanity was forthcoming from public subscription.

The idea which has been proposed to increase this fund is to sell to manufacturers in the United States Red Cross stamps bearing a red cross and the popular trade slogan, "Made in America," these stamps to be affixed to all American made retail merchandise shipped by mail or parcel post or sold over the counter to the purchaser who carries the goods home.

As has been pointed out to Mr. De Forest, such a movement, if inaugurated and made nation wide in scope, is certain to meet with enthusiastic response. It would serve a twofold purpose. First, it would give merchan-



BEST
For Every Baking
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

Best—because it's the purest. Best because it never fails. Best—because it makes every baking light, fluffy and evenly raised. Best—because it is moderate in cost—highest in quality.

At your grocers.



RECEIVED
HIGHEST
AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition,
Chicago, Ill.,
Paris Exposition, France
March, 1912

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-size baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more economical—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

disc of American goods, which is being sold, and, second, it would yield a large revenue to the Red Cross fund used for the humane purpose of keeping down the awful toll death levies from wounds sustained on the battlefield.

The success of the Red Cross Christmas stamps is proof of what can be done in this direction, and Mr. De Forest has evinced much interest in the proposal that the same idea be employed, but along the lines suggested—to serve those of all nations who fall on the firing line.

Yes it's The Citizen that will tell you just what you ought to know. It is one of the safest papers you can have in your home. You do not read any tobacco or whiskey ads in our columns, because we do not stand for such.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white \$3.03 1/2, No. 2 white \$2 1/2 @ \$3, No. 3 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 4 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 5 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 6 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 7 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 8 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 9 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 10 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 11 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 12 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 13 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 14 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 15 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 16 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 17 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 18 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 19 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 20 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 21 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 22 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 23 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 24 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 25 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 26 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 27 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 28 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 29 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 30 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 31 white \$2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2, No. 32 white \$2 1/2 @ 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